

THE ATHENÆUM

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

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The Hon. HARRY LAWSON will preside.
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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

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FACULTY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.
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Chemistry—SIR W. RAMSAY, K.C.B. F.R.S.
J. NORMAN COLLIE, Ph.D. F.R.S.
Botany—P. W. OLIVER, D.Sc. F.R.S.
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Physiology—E. H. STARLING, M.D. F.R.S.
Pharmacology—A. R. CUSHNY, M.A. M.D.
Hygiene—H. R. KENWOOD, M.B. D.P.H.
Chemistry—V. HARLEY, M.D.

University College has been constituted a University Centre for the Teaching of the Medical Sciences.
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INGER'S LIFE AND LETTERS	325
THE ROYAL COMMISSION AND THE ORNAMENTS	326
M. BOURGET'S STUDIES AND PORTRAITS	326
A DIALECT OF DONEGAL	327
A CRITICAL EDITION OF DON QUIXOTE	328
NEW NOVELS (Prisoners; I Know a Maiden; Benita; The Whirligig of Time; The Brangwyn Mystery; Pharaoh's Turquoise; Mrs. Dimmock's Worries; The Pillar of Cloud; The Cuckoo; The Ivory Raiders)	329-331
ENGLISH PHILOLOGY	331
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The First Annexation of the Transvaal; From Charing Cross to Delhi; Simla Village Tales; A Short History of the Scottish Highlands and Isles; The Interlinear Bible; Pribbles and Prabbles; Everyman's Library; The Pocket Hardy; Cranford; Hints to Young Authors; The Flute of Pan)	332-334
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	334
THE ORIGIN OF LINCOLN'S INN; THE BELVOIR HOUSE-HOLD ACCOUNTS; THE IRISH WORD "RAIHEEN"	335-336
LITERARY GOSSIP	336
SCIENCE—SYMBOLIC LOGIC; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; GOSSIP	338-339
FINE ARTS—EXCAVATIONS AT NIPPUR; EDINBURGH; CATALOGUE OF OXFORD PORTRAITS; REMINISCENCES OF THE IMPRESSIONIST PAINTERS; GOSSIP	340-341
MUSIC—HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	342
DRAMA—THE BONDMAN; PETER'S MOTHER; THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT; GOSSIP	342-343
MISCELLANEA—ROBERT OWEN AS LECTURER; SHAKESPEARE AND JOHN O' COMBE	344
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	344

LITERATURE

The Life and Letters of Alfred Inger. By Edith Sichel. (Constable & Co.)

To those who knew the late Master of the Temple in his professional and public characters only this account of his life and correspondence has come as a pleasant surprise. A lover and, for the most part, a discerning judge of letters, Inger was no born word-compeller: he wrote slowly and laboriously, in a style marked chiefly by a certain fastidious composure and simplicity of language. In the pulpit he was more of a homilist than an orator or a dialectician—distinguished rather for clarity and sobriety of thought and word than for intellectual subtlety or emotional force. Neither in his sermons nor in his literary work is there a hint of those winning qualities known to his intimates—the lambent wit, the gifts of mimicry and dramatic representation, the fantastic grace of thought and movement. The truth is that Inger's nature, Janus-like, looked two ways. There met in him, perhaps by virtue of his Huguenot descent, two clearly defined strains—the one Gallic, blithe, alert, the other sober, serious, almost Puritanic. "It was part of his charm," says his biographer, "that he contrived to unite so many paradoxes. Mercurial and formal, fantastic yet imbued with sharp common sense, he was a strange mixture of Ariel and an eighteenth-century divine."

Inger was but a lad when he encountered two influences which moulded his character, and in a measure shaped his career. He had been bred in a non-religious atmosphere: his mother was dead; his father, a successful London architect, nominally Unitarian, kept an open mind on the point of creed, and

frequented neither church nor chapel. But at the age of twelve the boy was taken by his schoolmaster to hear Frederick Denison Maurice at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, and there, under the spell of the preacher, he found religion. Again, at school he met the sons of Dickens, and was presently enrolled in the youthful amateur dramatic company at Tavistock House. Here his rendering of 'Miss Villikins' in the character of Lord Grizzle, on Twelfth Night, 1854, caused Thackeray to roll off his chair in a peal of laughter.

"Charles Dickens and Frederick Maurice sound incongruous names to couple, yet both played an equal part in Inger's existence.... They represent, as it were, his dual nature, the two distinct sides of his character, which he always kept strictly apart; on the one hand, the sober and spiritual, on the other, the humorous and dramatic."

No doubt it was, as Miss Sichel observes elsewhere, by the influence and example of Maurice—perhaps in some degree of Kingsley and Robertson as well—that Inger was led to take orders. In his own words, he "owed everything to Maurice."

As one in whom orthodox belief had early crystallized, Inger was intolerant of all attempts to dilute the cardinal dogmas of Christianity. "He was," says Miss Sichel,

"throughout life possessed by a deep conviction of sin.... The Christian Revelation, with its sense of reconciliation, was a necessity to him, and this necessity was, in his eyes, evidence beyond which he felt no need to travel."

Truly, a happy frame of mind, if such, indeed, Inger's actually was! But when his biographer adds that "the strength of his personal needs made him turn away from any thought or study that might lead to the weakening of his stronghold," we are led to ask whether in Inger's case, after all, the evidential weight and force of this inward witness can have been, as she maintains, infrangible and supreme. The words we have quoted point to a fundamental weakness in his theological position—nay, more, they seem to indicate what we must hold to have been a radical defect of character. Just as, when dealing with the life and the letters of Lamb, he shrank from confronting or exhibiting the naked truth, and from printing the documents as they stood—preferring to edit them into consistency with his notion of Charles Lamb as he ought to have been; so, when dealing with matters of religious belief, he deliberately ignored the destructive arguments and conclusions of modern criticism, averting his eyes from them, according to his biographer, "with a strong distaste that amounted to distress." His mind had taken a bias from the teaching of Maurice—a bias which he must at all costs preserve to the end. That he "owed everything to Maurice" was true in more senses than one, and in thus acknowledging the debt he unconsciously exhibited his blind subjection to authority. "A clergyman is, at the best, a man in blinkers: he must not receive any lateral impressions"—so he writes

in his notebook about the time of his ordination (September, 1860). This is a melancholy expression to a single-minded, passionate seeker after truth. Again, confident as he appeared and believed himself to be, Inger betrayed a sense of his insecure position by the petulant witticisms with which he strove to disparage the opinions that offended him. Finding on a friend's table a volume of sermons, 'High Hopes,' by Congreve, "Ah, I see, 'High Hopes,' by Blondin," he remarked, and laid the book down. As a literary critic he showed the dogmatist's injustice when dealing with writers who had openly abandoned belief in supernatural religion. Of George Eliot, for example, he observes that

"she patronises everything in the world—even Christianity. The very fact that, holding the opinions we know her to have entertained towards Christian theology, she should have dealt with Christianity as she does in 'Adam Bede,' is the most perfect instance of this patronising. That she should make moral and pathetic capital out of an *Institution she held to be based upon the idlest of fables* is to me, and always was, a revolting incident."

It would be hard to say which is the stronger ingredient in this judgment—theological rancour or sheer stupidity. George Eliot had always a profound religious instinct which declared itself the more as she fell adrift from the power of dogma. When 'Adam Bede' was written she had lost the antagonistic temper which, ten years before, had marked her for a time—a temper inseparable, perhaps, from the renunciation of any creed. She no longer quarrelled with "any faith in which human sorrow and human longing for purity have expressed themselves"—"on the contrary," she writes to M. D'Albert,

"I have a sympathy for it that predominates over all argumentative tendencies. I have not returned to dogmatic Christianity.... but I see in it the highest expression of the religious sentiment that has yet found its place in the history of mankind, and I have the profoundest interest in the inward life of sincere Christians in all ages. Many things that I should have argued against ten years ago, I now feel myself too ignorant, and too limited in moral sensibility, to speak of with confident disapprobation."

Later she writes that she no longer sympathizes with freethinkers as a class, and holds that "a spiritual blight comes with no faith." People said that she had borrowed Dinah's sermons and prayers from her aunt, whereas in truth they were "written with hot tears as they surged up in her own mind."

"The simple fact is, that I never saw anything of my aunt's writing, and Dinah's words came from me 'as the tears come because our heart is full, and we can't help them.'"

Inger's wit, like Lamb's, was largely allusive: he had a happy knack of finding novel applications for old phrases and familiar quotations. As he and Vaughan stood one night absorbed in talk, bed-candles in hand, on the first-floor landing at the Temple, some grease fell on the carpet from the Dean's slanting candle. "How neat he spreads his wax!" was

Ainger's quick comment—a flattering comparison of the dignitary to “the little busy bee.” On some one saying that he ate a mince-pie every day for luck, Ainger replied, *Tantum Religio potuit suadere malorum*. We find, however, some old jokes here which were not worth repetition.

Miss Sichel has done her work well on the whole; in dealing with the correspondence, however, she has not always shown discretion. There are certain confidences here printed from Ainger's letters to his intimates, the publication of which is calculated to wound persons still living, and, were he capable of sublunary vexations, would undoubtedly cause the writer acute distress. The volume is furnished with a four-page “Index,” from which all the more important topics and names appear to have been carefully excluded.

The Royal Commission and the Ornaments Rubric. By Malcolm MacColl. (Longmans & Co.)

IF Canon MacColl has not proved his case, he has certainly presented a very persuasive argument for it. We approached this book with feelings of repulsion. The “Ornaments Rubric” is a topic worn to death with controversy, and concerning that aspect of religious life which is, to say the least, not the most profound. Moreover, brevity is not one of the Canon's merits, and we expected little but the iteration of familiar arguments. The book is, however, an agreeable surprise. The Ornaments Rubric has never appeared in so interesting a light, and Dr. MacColl makes us realize the great force that lies in his contention. That contention is that the words of the rubric “by the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth” cannot refer to the Prayer Book, because the Act did not receive the royal assent till the third year; that the ornaments in question referred to the Order of Communion set forth by Cranmer at the beginning of Edward's reign; that these were virtually identical with those in use at the end of Henry VIII.'s reign; and that this reign witnessed at its close changes in the direction of Anglicanism beyond the mere political anti-Papalism which has been commonly regarded as the high-water mark of Henry's revolution. Canon MacColl does not, in our opinion, put out of court the very plausible explanation of the slip, if it was a slip, in the citation of the Act of Uniformity, which was given by Mr. Frere in his admirable treatise on religious ceremonial, previously noticed in these columns. It appears to us that Mr. Frere's position is perfectly possible. The point is, Which is the more likely? All that Dr. MacColl needs for his case is to show that the Ornaments Rubric could reasonably be referred to some other statutory “use,” and that such reference was the more probable. In questions of interpretation we can rarely get beyond the more likely of two hypotheses, when each has *prima facie* support. Now the obvious interpretation of the rubric is in our opinion the common one which refers

it to the first Prayer Book authorized by the Act of Uniformity, and regards the alleged mistake either as a mere verbal error, or even as the (then) received mode of citing an Act of Parliament, and therefore no error at all. Canon MacColl has done nothing to show that this view is impossible. What he has done is to put forward a counter-view, and give extremely strong reasons for regarding it as more probable.

The reasons are of the following nature. The Order of Communion issued in March, 1548, by the Privy Council, and commended by a royal proclamation, had indirectly the authority of Parliament; the Council regarded themselves as issuing the Order so that the statute enjoining communion in both kinds might be “well executed.” This Order was clearly in use in the second year of Edward VI. Further than this, the Latin version of the Act of Uniformity, which, though not authoritative, is illuminating, uses words (*quemadmodum mos erat*) which refer not merely to the authority of Parliament, but also to the actual use of the year 1548. It is this Latin version that seems to us almost decisive in favour of Canon MacColl's interpretation. Coupled with certain remarks of Sandys quoted by the author, the translation makes it, to say the least, highly probable that the rubric refers, not to the Prayer Book, but to the Order of Communion and the ritual there enforced, or assumed. We do not say the case is conclusive; but Canon MacColl has made it clear that his interpretation is not to be dismissed lightly, but deserves to be considered as a very good claim to explain the facts.

We should say that to the Canon the question is purely literary, as he regards the ornaments of the First Prayer Book as the same, or almost the same, as those of the Order of Communion. We could wish that the long introduction, with its elaborate discussion of historical and legal prejudices, had been omitted. It is most of it sound and veracious, but it seems to us unnecessary. On the subject of the Elizabethan “Advertisements,” and indeed of the queen's general attitude, the Canon is undoubtedly right; but he does not allow enough for her capacity for dissimulation.

A slip sent to us after the publication of the book points out that “as the author's reference to some of his examiners on p. xv has been misunderstood by one of his reviewers, he wishes to say emphatically that he was treated by all the commissioners with great courtesy and consideration.”

We may add, in conclusion, that the subject has been already so widely discussed that we cannot open our columns to letters dealing with it.

Études et Portraits: Sociologie et Littérature. Par Paul Bourget. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit & Cie.)

ALMOST the whole of M. Bourget's new book could be comprised under the heading “For Church and King.” The first

and better part of it is concerned with “sociological” problems, with questions of education, science, “l'ascension sociale.” But in the second part, which is ostensibly concerned with literature, the Catholic and anti-democratic element is never far away. We have a long essay on ‘Pierre Loti en Terre Sainte,’ and it is mainly concerned with the pious aspirations which Loti's nerves evoked for him at the contact of Calvary and the Holy Sepulchre. There are some interesting personal recollections of Barbey d'Aurevilly, but what concerns M. Bourget more than anything else is to authenticate the genuine Catholicism of the author of ‘Le Prêtre Marié’ and ‘Les Diaboliques.’ The essay on M. de Vogüé is chiefly occupied with the military and patriotic side of one who has interpreted many foreign influences to his countrymen. There is also a ponderous eulogy of a writer of verse, M. de Pomairols, whose chief merit seems to be that he is a landed proprietor who thinks

C'est un très grand honneur de posséder un champ, and who, “descendant d'une longue lignée de terriens,” has seen “l'âme de la famille comme incarnée dans l'héritage.” In a just and generous tribute to M. Maurice Barrès on the occasion of his election to the Academy, it is not so much as a man of letters that M. Bourget considers “cet écrivain encore jeune et qui est déjà un maître,” but as “le plus efficace serviteur, peut-être, à l'heure présente, de la France éternelle.”

All this gives a certain coherence to a book made up of essays and reviews of varying importance, and at first sight but faintly connected. It shows us the Bourget of the latest period, the period of ‘L'Étape’; no longer the disinterested seeker of those ‘Essais de Psychologie contemporaine’ which remain his most satisfying contribution to literature, but settled, with a mind fully made up on all questions—Catholic, monarchical, traditionalist. The ‘Notes Sociales,’ among which the most generally interesting is that on ‘La Politique de Balzac,’ discuss many questions of the moment in France; and they take the side of the Church in the ferocious struggle which is now going on between conservative and revolutionary forces. The best thing in the book is the comment on the modern definition of the law as the will of the nation:—

“Oui, elle peut être considérée comme l'expression de la volonté nationale, mais, à la condition que l'on définisse la volonté nationale par ses trois éléments les morts, les vivants, ceux à naître, et que ces trois éléments aient leurs organes. Vous voyez ce que devient avec cette définition le droit du nombre.”

The special service to France for which M. Bourget honours M. Barrès lies precisely in this recall of a nation intoxicated with cheap logic to what is older than all logic—to its roots in “la terre et les morts.” The struggle in France at the present moment is far more than a struggle between Church and State, though it can be symbolized by those two forces in conflict; it is the whole battle between “young ignor-

ance and old custom," between the force which liberates and destroys and that which fetters and maintains. M. Bourget is no longer a student, he is a partisan; and he sees only the destructive element in that awakening flood let loose by the French Revolution, and Catholicism only as a medicine for a mind diseased, not as the opiate of the mind. But there is much that is true, valuable, and necessary at the moment in his criticism of modern theories of education, and he reinforces, in his more practical and obvious way, what Maeterlinck has put forward as a kind of gospel: the primary importance of what is unconscious or sub-conscious in us—what we inherit rather than what we acquire. The desire of the majority to-day in every country (not in France only, but also in England, in Germany, in Japan) is to achieve material results with newly made tools. Everything is to be cheap, immediate in effect, and of the latest modern make. The minority (which is "always right," as Ibsen realized) may go to equal extremes in its revolt against this hurry, this leveling downward, this automobilization of the mind; but it can only be of service (if no more than the service of a drag on a wheel) in its reassertion of such forgotten truths as this fundamental truth of Balzac: "L'égalité sera peut-être un droit, mais aucune puissance humaine ne saurait convertir ce droit en fait." On all these matters M. Bourget has much that is sensible and useful to say, and his analysis and summary of the ideas of Balzac on religious and political questions form a valuable contribution to the study both of these questions and of Balzac. But it is when he leaves sociology for literature that we come to realize the limitations as an artist of this novelist, who has always preferred psychology to art. The essay on M. de Pomairols shows him unable to dissociate poetry from the tendency or subject-matter of poetry, and honestly accepting as a poet of serious importance one who has interested him by what seems to him Wordsworthian in his nature. The extracts which he gives—"il s'y trouve à chaque instant de ces vers chargés de sens, que l'on n'oublie plus quand on les a compris, tant ils ramassent de sage et noble expérience humaine"—are, as poetry, mediocre. In writing of Sainte-Beuve as a poet he shows the same insensibility to what is and what is not poetry, and calmly makes assertions like these:—

"Le don poétique diminue avec l'âge. Il demeure, sauf exception, le privilège de la jeunesse.... La plupart des poètes ressemblent à ces oiseaux qui ne chantent qu'à l'époque de l'amour."

Every student of poetry knows that, with a few exceptions, no genuine poet has ever lost his gift of poetry with age, though the gift of self-criticism may fail. Wordsworth may be claimed as an exception; but against him, among recent poets, we can set Browning, Tennyson, Hugo, and Landor, all of whom wrote some of their finest lyrical works after the age of seventy. Again, when M. Bourget assures

us that "un poète compliqué est une anomalie presque monstrueuse," he has certainly forgotten the most complicated of all poets, Shakespeare. All that he says of poetry—and he examines poetry with the same careful attention which he gives to social problems—is the talk of an outsider. M. Bourget presents to us with an air of profundity the following chain of reasoning: "Qui dit inconscient dit irréflecti.... Qui dit inconscient dit aussi spontané, et qui dit spontané dit simple." This is meant to prove how monstrous a thing it is for a poet to be complicated.

When M. Bourget writes of novelists he has something more definite to say, and his note on "the lovers of Venice" is extremely ingenious. Realizing how much both George Sand and Alfred de Musset were instinctively and professionally writers, and how irreconcilable were their methods and manners of writing, he quietly points out a sufficient cause of divergence in their mere tendencies and necessities as writers. Drunken escapades and Pagello become equal probabilities when one of the lovers can only work under the inspiration of excitement and the other under the inspiration of calm.

The two essays on Maupassant, written at ten years' distance, have a certain personal interest, and contain a few reminiscences. They point out clearly some of the main merits of Maupassant, but with a singular lack of proportion in their judgments. To say that Flaubert "sentait grandir dans son élève un talent peut-être supérieur au sien" is to show an incapacity to distinguish between great work and clever work; and to say that "son style serré valait presque celui de Flaubert" is to show an equal incapacity to distinguish between great style and clever style. "De ces deux poètes," says M. Bourget, speaking of Heine and Musset, "lequel est supérieur? Vaine question!" It would have been well if M. Bourget had realized the wisdom of his own reply to himself. In the essay on Sainte-Beuve we have a cathedral of art in which Lamartine, Hugo, and Musset are to be honoured with statues, Sainte-Beuve with a bust, and Baudelaire, Sully-Prudhomme, and Coppée with medallions. Has M. Bourget lost his sense of "values" in literature in his preoccupation with questions of psychology, sociology, and politics?

A Dialect of Donegal: being the Speech of Meenawannia in the Parish of Glenties. Phonology and Texts. By E. C. Quiggin. (Cambridge, University Press.)

HENRY BRADSHAW was the founder of the study of the Celtic languages and their literature at Cambridge. His own discoveries of glosses, his studies of the Irish canons, of the lives of the saints, and of the Latin used by men whose vernacular was Celtic, form a large collection of original work. It was at his instance that the University published in 1882 a translation of the Irish grammar of Windisch.

The next work of the University Press was the 'Thesaurus Palæo-Hibernicus' of Stokes and Strachan in 1901, a most useful collection of old Irish glosses from a great variety of printed sources, copious and well arranged, with a few defects, of which one is the omission by the authors of any sufficient reference to the discoveries of Bradshaw in the subject, which he freely imparted to his contemporary workers. Mr. E. C. Quiggin's book is the third Irish publication of the University Press, and is a valuable piece of original work. He is a native of the Isle of Man, so that he has the advantage of a Celtic ear. He lectures on modern languages at Cambridge, and has studied under Zimmer. As Bradshaw stimulated in the University Celtic studies, which had before been confined to solitary individuals like George Elwes Corrie, the Master of Jesus, so in Caius College, Mr. C. H. Monro, one of the senior fellows, has long been known for the ardour with which he has pursued and encouraged the study of Irish. Mr. Quiggin has continued in the same course, and lectures at Caius every term on Irish. The particular subject of this book was beset with difficulties:—

"Worst of all, however, was the difficulty in getting away from English, a difficulty which has dogged me all through. That I was able to overcome all these and other difficulties is due solely to the unfailing kindness of my host, John Hegarty. J. H. is my chief source of information, and a word about him may not be out of place. He was born in 1831, and has spent all his life in Meenawannia, with the exception of about 18 months. He possesses a far better knowledge of Donegal Irish than any other person I have met, and, as far as I can judge, he has been little, if at all, influenced by book Irish. He has an immense store of tales and Fenian poems in the vernacular, and it is only a few of the oldest men and women like himself that are able to speak Irish in its purity."

Mr. Quiggin has printed several texts which represent accurately Mr. John Hegarty's speech. The phonology of the texts is indicated by the method of the Association Phonétique. The texts themselves consist of proverbs, riddles, catches, and stories of varying length. These are, of course, given as examples of phonology, and any one acquainted with the speech of the descendants of Conall Gulban in the wilds of Tirconnail can bear testimony to the laborious fidelity with which Mr. Quiggin has written it down. Whoever works out the complex phonetic symbols of the Association Phonétique in his pages may recall exactly the voice and intonation of Feidhlimidh the Fiddler, singing, as he did year after year forty years ago, to pilgrims and to the country at large in the Old Glen during the octave of the Assumption. It would be an error to suppose that when his predecessors as musicians, Cormac O'Ciaragain and Tadhg O'Crugadain, sang to their harps before Black Hugh the son of Red Hugh the son of Niall the Rough the son of Turlough of the Wine, in his court at Ballyshannon, they spoke Irish in this way, or that such was the language of Ferghal og Mac-an Bhaird, whose home was within sight of

Meenawannia, when about 1577 he sang his panegyric on O'Neill :—

I gerich Uladh na n-es mall.

(In the province of Ulster of well-flowing water-falls.)

In the poem in which Tadhg O'Huiginn celebrates the hospitality in Donegal of Maelmora Mac Suibhne,

Tanac oidhe go-h-eas caoille

Bud chumain liom go la in bhraith

(I came one night to Eascaille : I shall think of it till doomsday)

no trace of dialect is to be discovered.

The literary language was the same throughout Ireland while a living literature existed. O'Neill would not have called poets from all parts of Erin to recite before him at Christmas—

Nodlaig do chuamar do 'n Chraoibh

Ollamhain Fhodhla d' aontaibh

(At Christmas we went to the Creeve : the professors and all Ireland together)

as is related by O'Huiginn, had not all Ireland had a single literary language. Contemporary with this each clan must have always had its peculiarities, and the aggregate of these must have produced the characteristics of the common speech of each province. Phonologists who have not studied the varieties of individual speech sometimes over-estimate the importance of dialects.

The literary language is almost extinct in Ireland, and the time for the study of the speech of the unlettered is fast passing by. We can no longer know whether the Ulstermen who formed the kingdom of Ui Maine retained in their speech any peculiarity of their place of origin, nor whether the Deisi kept in Waterford any oddities of speech which they brought from Meath. Mr. Quiggin's book is therefore a most interesting contribution to a subject on which very little has been written, and about which it will soon be impossible to collect any observations. He truly says :—

"The phonetic decay of the speech of the younger people will be constantly exemplified in this sketch, but more appalling is the introduction of English words. Numbers of the people have been in America or Scotland for longer or shorter periods, and when they return the Irish they speak is often little better than a jargon."

The language has long been discouraged, and if at the present day it has received some outside encouragement, this is not very deep in its effects. Thus in Ardara, within a few miles of the scene of Mr. Quiggin's labours, while there is a notice in Irish painted outside the dispensary, the Epistle and Gospel are read to the vast congregation which flows in from the mountains to Mass on Sunday in English and not in Irish.

Mr. Quiggin's book begins with a full statement of all the vowel and consonant sounds, with many examples, and a discussion of the Middle and Old Irish forms. The observations in the treatise of Finck on the pronunciation of the Aran islanders, and those in the 'Outlines of Manx Phonology' of Prof. Rhys, as well as the valuable dialect lists in the Irish grammar of John Molloy

published in 1867, are thoroughly used for purposes of comparison. The subject is treated with such elaboration that it would be difficult to criticize any of the paragraphs without a special study of the same kind as that of the author. Another form might perhaps have been added in the discussion on the word *robal*, Middle Irish *erball*, a tail, since it occurs in a Donegal song.

The general discussion is followed by word-lists of Old and Middle Irish, Modern Irish, Scotch Gaelic, and Manx. It is to be hoped that as the Professor of Arabic at Cambridge has preserved several dialects heard in Cairo by gramophone records, so Mr. Quiggin may some day make a valuable addition to this book by similar records of the poetic recitation of Mr. Hegarty and others of the few learned country people left in Ireland. The University would do well to make a grant for this purpose.

"Leis an uile mhadadh a chnaoimh" ("Every one has his own subject," as it may be freely rendered) is the first of the proverbs which Mr. Quiggin has collected. It may in the fullest sense be applied to him and his treatise, the admirable result of many laborious hours of observation on the moorlands, in the fields, and by the turf fire on the hearth in Meenawannia, and of subsequent arrangement, comparison, and generalization within the Gate of Wisdom of Dr. Caius.

El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha. Compuesto por Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Primera edición crítica, con variantes, notas y el diccionario de todas las palabras usadas en la inmortal novela, por D. Clemente Cortejón. Tomos I., II. (Madrid, Victoriano Suárez.)

THE two volumes before us, containing the first thirty-two chapters of 'Don Quixote,' are enough to enable us to form a judgment as to the merits of this edition. It is unquestionably the most substantial result of the Cervantes tercentenary. Spanish editors of the national classic are apt to show more zeal than discretion. Even Clemencin, to whom all students are indebted, rates Cervantes as though he were a dull schoolboy; and Hartzenbusch introduces into the text a series of radical and gratuitous changes. Señor Cortejón treats his author with due respect. He has spent infinite pains in collating thirty earlier editions, and his copious notes form a most useful commentary on the obscure allusions and difficult passages with which the work abounds; he further promises a dictionary of the words used in 'Don Quixote,' thus carrying into effect the idea of Saenz del Prado, whose collection of notes is a pathetic monument of useless labour. Lastly, it is not the least of Señor Cortejón's good points that as a rule he speaks courteously (and sometimes with generous appreciation) of his predecessors, even when they have the double misfortune to be foreigners and to hold opinions differ-

ing from his own. This departure from tradition among Cervantists is as new as it is welcome.

But, though Señor Cortejón has produced a valuable piece of work, his peremptory methods are open to criticism. He describes (vol. i. p. xxix) as "useless" the demonstration that the history of the text was unknown to the Spanish Academy when it published its edition in 1780, and that the Academy edition of 1819 assumed its actual shape owing to the ill-advised acceptance of an erroneous theory advanced by Juan Antonio Pellicer in 1797. It is never "useless" to expose deeply rooted errors, nor to prove that an official edition has no title to the special authority claimed for it. Till the ground is cleared, and the real facts are established, no progress is possible; and the real facts were not established before 1898. Señor Cortejón allows (vol. i. p. lxxxv), with a very visible air of reluctance, that the demonstration was successful: in other words, he admits that both the Academy editions were based on wrong principles, and that Pellicer's theory—that Cervantes corrected the Madrid reprint of 1608—is untenable. It is a great gain to have this admission at last in black and white. The demonstration can only be said to be useless in the sense that a bombardment is useless after the citadel has surrendered. On the main issues Señor Cortejón throws up the case. But, even now, the true history of the text is not so accurately known as it ought to be, and it is evident that Señor Cortejón himself is not fully acquainted with the details. No one with any knowledge of the subject has ever blamed the Spanish Academy

"por haber confundido, al darnos su magnífica edición de 1780, las dos primeras que del 'Don Quijote' hizo el tantas veces mencionado editor..."—Vol. i. p. lxiv.

This shows a curious misunderstanding of the situation. In 1780 the Academy did not confuse the two editions of 'Don Quixote' published at Madrid in 1605: in 1780 that learned body was still unaware that two editions of the text had been published in 1605, though the fact had been pointed out in England three years earlier by Bowle. It was not till 1819 that the confusion between the *princeps* and the second Madrid edition took place, and, to make matters worse, the Academy rejected both in favour of the third edition. If an accomplished expert like the present editor has not yet grasped these rather elementary facts, it is evidently not "useless" to point them out to ordinary students who have almost everything to learn.

As regards the text itself, Señor Cortejón's system is eclectic; but, on the whole, he prefers the readings of the second edition :—

"Volviendo al punto de partida, y para evitar vaguedades, importa decir resueltamente, que aun no habiendo corregido Cervantes, como no corrigió, ninguna de las tres ediciones de Juan de la Cuesta, y aun siendo muy discutible, como lo es, la mayor autoridad de cualquiera de ellas, todavía parece que uno se siente como movido a

inclinarse respetuosamente ante la segunda de las sobredichas obras."—Vol. i. p. cxliii.

The underlying argument is difficult to follow, and Señor Cortejón does not appear to have thought out all his conclusions. Why are the readings in the second edition to be preferred to those in the first? If the manuscript of 'Don Quixote' were found to-morrow, the plain duty of an editor would be to print the text as Cervantes wrote it there. In default of the manuscript, what is the nearest approximation to it? Surely the first edition, which was set up from the author's copy. Whatever value attaches to the second edition is derived from the possibility that the author's manuscript was still in existence when the reprint was undertaken. But this is pure conjecture. In the first case we have to do with realities; in the second, with surmises. However, it is perplexing to observe how often Señor Cortejón rejects the readings of the second edition in favour of those found in the first edition only. For instance, in the fourth line of the preliminary *Solidán* sonnet (vol. i. p. 46), "home" is preferred to "hombre"; and in chap. iii. "prevenciones referidas" to "prevenciones recibidas" (vol. i. p. 86, l. 10); in chap. iv. "en la tierra" is preferred to "sobre la tierra" (vol. i. p. 102, l. 5); and in chap. ix. "sedero" to "escudero" (vol. i. p. 208, l. 2); in chap. xii. "cayado y pellico" is printed instead of "ganado y pellico" (vol. i. p. 252, l. 19); and in the heading of chap. xv. "yangüeses" instead of "gallegos." In chap. xxiii. "Macabeos" is preferred to the really ludicrous "mancebos" (vol. ii. p. 175, l. 6). These few examples suffice to show that Señor Cortejón's preference for what he thinks the "carefully corrected" second edition (vol. i. p. 19, note) is by no means unqualified. In each of these cases, and in many others which we have not room to note, the reading of the first edition is incomparably better. The strange thing is that Señor Cortejón should fail to draw the obvious conclusion from these significant circumstances.

In the matter of conjectural emendation the editor's choice of alternatives does not always commend itself. Near the end of chap. xiii. (vol. i. p. 280, l. 21) the first edition reads "dejaré de abrigar los que quedan," and, as this has no meaning as it stands, a change is unavoidable. For "abrigar" Señor Cortejón reads "quemar," which he takes from the second edition. But how could "quemar" be mistaken by the compositor for "abrigar"? The reading "abrasar" imposes itself on any one who has studied the dubious loops and long s's in the few available scraps of Cervantes's handwriting, and it involves the least possible disturbance of the text. In other cases the editor's action is capricious. Thus in chap. v., though he believes "el preso Abencerraje" to be more strictly correct than "el cautivo Abencerraje," he retains "cautivo" in the text (vol. i. p. 113, l. 5) because he thinks that Cervantes wrote it (as he presumably did, for otherwise how did the word appear in the first edition?).

This is a thoroughly sound principle, which, however, is abandoned four pages later in the case of the housekeeper's exclamation, "Mirá en hora maza." Though the three Madrid editions of 1605-1608 all give this reading, and though the editor explicitly approves of it, he substitutes the modern commonplace expression, "Mirá en hora mala"—out of consideration, as he says, for readers unfamiliar with archaisms (vol. i. p. 117, l. 17). Such *ingenios legos* are not likely to read 'Don Quixote' in these sumptuous and scholarly volumes, which, as Señor Cortejón elsewhere declares with justifiable pride, are intended solely for specialists—"van tan sólo camino de las [manos] del sabio, del erudito, del estudioso" (vol. ii. p. lxxix). But, however that may be, the proceeding is absolutely indefensible.

On the other hand, the collation has been carried out with remarkable thoroughness; the Lisbon editions of 1605 in particular have never been so carefully gleaned before, but, as they are pirated reprints of no authority, it is a question whether the comparison was worth undertaking. Some variants are sure to escape the most careful worker, and we give a few readings which should have been noted in the first volume: p. 19, l. 14, "agora" for "ahora"; p. 112, l. 1, "cubierto de polvo" for "lleno de polvo"; p. 131, l. 8, "reina Pintiquiniestra" for "reina de Pintiquinestra"; p. 138, ll. 3-4, "no le entiendo" for "no lo entiendo"; p. 150, l. 2, "es este el mejor libro" for "es el mejor libro"; p. 182, l. 3, "De esa manera" for "Desa manera"; p. 207 l. 18, "quedara" for "quedaría"; and p. 247, l. 5, "el cuello" for "tu cuello." These and other omissions should be noted in the list of errata in the third volume.

The commentary deserves high praise. It contains much interesting and suggestive matter; but, perhaps because serious foreign works are not easily accessible in Spain, Señor Cortejón's information is occasionally behindhand. His note on *duelos y quebrantos* shows that he has not read M. Morel-Fatio's lucid discussion of this phrase in the 'Études Romanes' dedicated to Gaston Paris. He is at a similar disadvantage in classifying (vol. i. p. 140) the books of chivalry; 'Don Polindo' is not one of the 'Palmerín' series, and it is doubtful if there ever was any such book as 'Flotir': the allusion is, no doubt, to 'Flortir,' an Italian work purporting to be translated from the Spanish, precisely as 'Don Quixote' purports to be translated from the Arabic. These matters have been made clear by Mr. Purser. The statement (vol. ii. p. 34) that Camus translated 'Oliveros de Castilla' into French implies a slight misunderstanding of what actually happened: 'Oliveros de Castilla' was translated into Spanish in 1499 from the reprint (1492) of Camus's 'Olivier de Castille,' which was first published at Geneva in 1482.

We may say in conclusion that, whatever basis be adopted for the text of 'Don Quixote,' some passages which occur in one or other of the early Madrid editions must be excluded. Though Señor Cor-

tejón does not attempt to deny that the original description of Don Quixote's rosary in chap. xxvi. is by Cervantes, he omits it without scruple; and, though he is unable to prove that Cervantes is in any way responsible for the two interpolations describing the loss and recovery of Dapple, he incorporates both in his text. His chief argument—the resemblance of style—is far from strong: before the discovery that the dedication of 'Don Quixote' was borrowed largely from Herrera and Medina, resemblances of style might have been quoted to prove that it was in Cervantes's best manner, and they have often been quoted as justifying the ascription to him not merely of 'La Tía fingida,' but also of two celebrated romances—'Elicio' and 'Galatea'—which are now unanimously admitted to be by Salinas. It is, however, only fair to add that, as he progresses with his work, Señor Cortejón seems to realize more fully the strength of the case he has to meet; if he does not argue his point with diminishing conviction, he is at least much less affirmative in the second volume than in the first, and he ends by allowing (vol. ii. p. lxxviii) that the weight of expert opinion may possibly be against him. So much candour does him honour.

The ideal text of 'Don Quixote' would be a phototype reproduction of the *princeps* with the variants of the second edition and a concise commentary. Señor Cortejón comes short of the ideal, but we can pay his edition no higher compliment than to submit it to minute critical examination. It is capable of improvement in several respects, but it is a notable advance on all other editions recently issued in Spain, and reflects great credit on both editor and publisher.

NEW NOVELS.

Prisoners. By Mary Cholmondeley. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MISS CHOLMONDELEY has written a powerful, though somewhat painful book. It is the story of a pretty, shallow, and selfish woman, who habitually sacrifices others to her own comfort and safety, but finally, through much suffering, gains the release of her imprisoned soul by confession and the sacrifice of what she holds most dear. In the earlier chapters we make her acquaintance at a time when she is living in Italy with an elderly Italian husband, the Duke of Colle Alto. One evening Michael Carstairs, a young Englishman who was her lover before her marriage, comes to her window, in response to her urgent entreaty. Just at that moment the police discover that a murder has been committed in the Duke's garden, and surround the house. The Englishman's only chance of escape is to hide behind a screen in the boudoir of the Duchess, where he is presently discovered, and in order to save her reputation he, although ignorant of all knowledge of the crime, confesses that he is the murderer. He is sent to prison for fifteen years, and the Duchess lacks the courage to tell the truth and secure his release. The rest of the story is

concerned with her gradual repentance, and the influences which brought her to a knowledge of her true self.

As a matter of fact, had the Duchess told the truth as to the presence of Carstairs in her room she could not have secured his release, for her evidence would not have availed for a moment against the man's voluntary confession of guilt. If, however, the reader ignores this fact, he can find no fault with the manner in which Miss Cholmondeley has developed her story. There is not an uncertain touch anywhere. From the moment that Carstairs is taken to prison, the dissection of the Duchess's small soul proceeds with the firm and faultless skill of the accomplished surgeon. We meet many people in the course of the story, and every one, with a single exception, is drawn with precision, and informed with life. The book has been written with the utmost care. The author does not strain after epigram, but she is an eminently thoughtful writer, and her thoughts command our attention. Her one failure is Carstairs. We are told that he is "pale, handsome, distinguished," and, knowing that we have to do with the ideal man of a good woman, we are not surprised to find that he is also "perfectly groomed." In point of fact, Carstairs belongs wholly to melodrama. He is not in the least convincing, and the reader will find it difficult to sympathize with his sufferings, because it is difficult to believe that he ever existed. But apart from Carstairs the book is thoroughly successful.

I Know a Maiden. By Maria Albanesi. (Methuen & Co.)

THE course and incident of this story, and to some extent the development of its characters, depend on the action of a stepmother in keeping her little step-daughter out of her inheritance. This position would seem at first sight to put an end to all possibility of sympathy for the stepmother. But this is not altogether so, because Madame Albanesi has willed it otherwise. The temptation to ensure the worldly advantage of her own children proves too strong for an otherwise amiable and charming woman. She takes possession of the girl's money, and sees her beloved son and daughter enriched, but at the expense of her own happiness. Her conscience gives her no rest; she is ever on the alert, dreading the face of the victim and the sight of any stranger who may be supposed to have a clue. The girl's own beautiful nature makes her in the end the sole support and comfort of the woman, struck down by paralysis and the neglect of those for whom she has sinned. Yet the neglect of the children is not exaggerated, rather the result of their upbringing. The merit of the story is that it is concerned with specimens of average human nature. Even the generous little girl is not wholly unlike a real person. One or two of the rest seem familiar types, including the worldling with the warm heart hidden beneath a sardonic manner.

Benita. By H. Rider Haggard. (Cassell & Co.)

'*BENITA*' is a South African romance, composed of Zulu warriors, buried treasure, underground passages, a standard villain, an English maiden of surpassing beauty and bravery, much hypnotism on the part of the villain, and considerable sonorous prophecy on the part of an ancient native priest. These excellent ingredients are well mixed, and the result is a story bristling with adventure and thoroughly readable. It is much less full of gore than the earlier African stories of Mr. Haggard; but on the other hand there is a cave well filled with ready-made corpses. It reminds us of 'King Solomon's Mines' and certain other of Mr. Haggard's stories, but that may be its best passport to popularity.

The Whirligig of Time. By Beatrice Whitby. (Hurst & Blackett.)

MISS WHITBY has set herself the task of describing what happens when a determined spinster, devoted to the advocacy of woman's rights, marries an irritable, selfish, and domineering widower, with a family of assorted children. She has carried out her purpose with considerable skill, and has made a book that will please the large circle who demand a quiet, domestic narrative, rather than a story in which strange things happen and people talk smartly. Most of the characters may be familiar to the habitual novel-reader. The irritable and selfish husband has been met in many novels, and the strong-minded wife is a type rather than a person. Still the story is well told, and has a mild interest.

The Brangwyn Mystery. By David Christie Murray. (John Long.)

IF Mr. Murray's latest novel recalls his earlier works, it will certainly not be because it bears any resemblance to them. Such books as 'Rainbow Gold' and 'Joseph's Coat,' with their vivid sketches of life in the Black Country, were strong in characterization and incident; 'The Brangwyn Mystery,' which is concerned with the murder of a wealthy old man, is merely a piece of sensationalism, and rather an indifferent piece, too. The defect of the mystery is that there is really so little that is mysterious about it. Early in the narrative it is made perfectly plain that one of the old man's two nephews put him to death. Since the suspicion of everybody in the book falls upon Aloysius, the experienced reader knows that Alexis will prove to be the murderer. The story is smoothly written.

Pharaoh's Turquoise. By A. M. Judd. (F. V. White & Co.)

MELODRAMA is akin to burlesque, and nobody with a sense of humour will read this melodramatic tale of gipsy life without a sense of enjoyment. All the familiar incidents—from the opening chapter, in which an earl's daughter loses her way in

a forest, to the closing scenes, in which Gabriel Gideon, the gallant gipsy who rescues her from her plight, is proved to be her elder brother—have a fine and irresistible touch of extravagance. Some of the characters—notably old Silas Gideon, the chief of the gipsy encampment in the haunted wood—are not wanting in vividness; and several of the scenes, particularly that in which Gabriel Gideon becomes possessed of the wonderful turquoise ring that once adorned the "embalmed finger" of a "royal mummy," have the quality of imagination; but the book in its main features is too extravagant in its conventionalism, too suggestive of parody, to be taken seriously.

Mrs. Dimmock's Worries. By B. L. Farjeon. (Hutchinson & Co.)

It is a little difficult to comment upon a book in which the narrator, referring to this very work, says:—

"Can it be possible? Is it really, really true? Shall I see myself in the shop-windows and on the book-stalls? It is almost incredible. Oh, dear Critics, dear gentlemen of the press, be kind to me, overlook my many faults.... I beg, I implore!"

To be sure, the narrator is part of the author's creation, but the whole book is in the same vein. It is supposed to be the story of a woman of middle-class family, told by herself, she having been urged into scribbling for the press by a reckless nephew who finds her letters interesting. She says of herself that, though she cannot play the piano like Paderewski, she can wash and iron a shirt better than he can, and make a beefsteak pudding fit to set before the Queen. And so she tells of her daily household life, and though the chronicle is one of small beer, it is not without humour and kindness.

The Pillar of Cloud. By Francis Gribble. (Chapman & Hall.)

PEOPLE who have been mute under the affliction of drabness in their own lives will feel grateful to Mr. Gribble for this story of a girl of genius, who escaped from poverty into the *demi-monde*, and returned thence heart-broken, but hopeful in dreams of the life to come. Irony goes far in the scene which makes her triumphant performance of a wedding march the cue for the entrance of a lawyer armed with a "solatium." English authors are apt to write with excess of pompous sentiment when avoiding excessive sexuality. Mr. Gribble's realism breaks down in the scene which brings his heroine and her lover together before they pretend that the Temple, Fleet Street, is a coral island. On the whole, however, he is an intelligent observer of the unrespectable. A modern Mistress Overdone is an excellent portrait. His satire at the expense of popular serials is poor. He does not appreciate the extraordinary cleverness which dreadfully enlivens the hoardings; and we think that, in real life, his *feuilletoniste* would have

found authorship less remunerative than type-writing.

The Cuckoo. By Hamilton Drummond. (F. V. White & Co.)

If the reader can summon in himself enough faith in childhood to face an extremely unpleasant situation, he will be sure to read 'The Cuckoo' with atoning excitement and admiration. The scene is laid in France in the sixteenth century; and "the cuckoo" is a child who owes existence to the advantage taken of an unconscious girl by a peasant. The girl marries a seigneur, and the child is born late enough to enjoy false prestige as his heir. Fortunately the glamour of high thinking and noble deeds is over this story, which is told with warmth and sincerity. Oddly enough, the author is no realist; he is romantic at the core.

The Ivory Raiders. By Walter Dalby. (Alston Rivers.)

HERE is a tolerably commonplace story of adventure, but it is told with a good deal more ability than usually goes to the making of such stories. The result is a vastly entertaining book, and one which should delight many readers. The hero is the son of a wealthy financier, with whom we find him dining in the opening chapter. His father has just heard of the young man's engagement to a lady of the locality who is considerably his senior, and much his superior in knowledge of the world. The father's comment is to the effect that he cannot countenance the engagement until his son has seen a little of the world. The young man must go abroad and learn to "keep his end up" for a couple of years. He does so, and receives a letter in Africa in which he is released from his engagement. By that time the edge of his calf love has been considerably blunted, and the blow does not greatly perturb him. He goes through a variety of adventures while disburbing the little nest-egg with which his father had furnished him, and finally reaches poverty, in company with two more or less disreputable companions, in Portuguese East Africa. His grand escapade as an ivory raider is redeemed from utter failure in a really humorous manner, and he reaches England, "a man, handled and made," to find his father preparing for marriage with the lady who had jilted him. The plot is not remarkable, but the treatment is refreshingly crisp.

ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

A Late Eighth-Century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary preserved in the Library of the Leiden University. Edited by J. H. Hessels. (Cambridge, University Press.)—To students of English philology the 'Leiden Glossary' has hitherto been chiefly known from the extracts, comprising those entries that contain Old English words, published by Dr. Sweet in 'The Oldest English Texts.' A complete edition of the glossary has long been desired—partly because the glosses printed by Dr.

Sweet present many obscurities which need all the elucidation they can obtain from the purely Latin glosses among which they are interspersed; and partly because it was evident that the collection must contain material of considerable value for the study of late and mediæval Latin. Mr. Hessels has supplied the want with admirable skill. It appears, however, that he has been anticipated. After he had printed a large portion of his text, he discovered that the first part of an edition of the glossary had been published in 1901 by Dr. P. Glogger. On being informed that Mr. Hessels was preparing an edition, Dr. Glogger generously offered to suppress his own work. Of course this proposal was not accepted, and in 1903 Dr. Glogger issued a second part, containing his explanations of the text, of which Mr. Hessels has been able to make extensive use. The third and concluding instalment, treating of the relations between the 'Leiden Glossary' and various compilations of similar nature, is announced as in preparation. Dr. Glogger's edition, which we have not been able to consult, is cordially praised by Mr. Hessels, who quotes from it many acute and convincing suggestions. Although it has been somewhat unfortunate for both editors that they did not sooner discover that they were engaged on the same work, it is on the whole an advantage that the elucidation of this difficult and philologically valuable document should have been taken in hand by two highly competent scholars.

In the present work Mr. Hessels's scholarship and industry have been put to a much severer test than in his valuable edition of the 'Corpus Glossary.' That edition gave merely a reproduction of the text of the MS., with the addition of alphabetical lists of the Latin and Old English words, and an introduction treating mainly of the deviations of the orthography from the standard of classical Latin. The indexes to the 'Leiden Glossary,' on the other hand, contain an exhaustive commentary on the glosses. This difference of treatment has been suggested by the difference in the character of the two texts. In the 'Corpus Glossary' the lemmas are arranged alphabetically, without any indication of the sources from which they are derived. The 'Leiden Glossary' is divided into sections, most of which have headings indicating the book (sometimes a book of Scripture, sometimes a work of an ecclesiastical historian or a grammarian) in which the words occur. Mr. Hessels has diligently searched through all the works referred to in these headings, as well as many others that seemed possible sources for those sections where there is no reference. Where he has been able to identify the passage from which a lemma is taken, he prints it in full in his index. Even when due account is taken of the aid furnished by the investigations of earlier scholars, the labour of discovering the sources must be admitted to have been enormous. The matter would have been comparatively simple if the glossary had been free from corruptions in the text. But it is a copy made by High German scribes of the end of the eighth century from an original in an English handwriting of a much earlier period, with which they were imperfectly familiar; and hence it abounds with blunders, of which *sciumia* for *reuma* is no very extraordinary example. Further, a large proportion of the lemmas are Greek words, which have passed through the hands of scribes who probably did not know the Greek alphabet, and who have often altered them almost beyond recognition. Under these difficulties Mr. Hessels's success in tracing the sources of the glossary has been remarkable. The Latin Index is really interesting reading, owing to the unex-

pected light that is continually thrown on the most hopeless-looking glosses. "*Cataantis contrarius*," for instance, is a puzzle that could hardly be solved by mere guessing. The lemma turns out to represent *κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν*. Similarly "*De citiuis, de insaniis*," would assuredly have been insoluble if it had not been traced to Jerome's words "*De κυλλοῖς tacuit*" in his commentary on Matt. xv. 31.

In a very few instances Mr. Hessels seems to have gone astray in the identification of the passages to which the glosses relate. Under *Quadruplas* [sic] *die*, there is a lengthy gloss concerning the fractional excess over 365 days in the year; but the passage quoted in the Index, referring to the position of the sun at the vernal equinox, does not contain the words of the lemma. With all the editor's diligence and learning he has had to leave a considerable number of unsolved riddles, such as "*cicima geometria*." In some instances explanations that could have been given have been omitted, probably because the editor thought them to be unnecessary; but the interpretation of such forms as "*conices*" (for *chanices*, *χολινκες*) is surely not too obvious to need pointing out.

In dealing with the Anglo-Saxon part of the glossary Mr. Hessels is not so much at home as when discussing late Latin words, and although the work is creditably done, there are several points that might have been more satisfactorily dealt with. Under the gloss "*Colomellas, lomum*," the Latin Index has an elaborate note on the interpretation of *lomum*, which contains several mistakes, and concludes with the suggestion that the word is an Old English instrumental plural, "*lomum* for *leomum* from *leoma* (also written *lema*), from A.-S. *lim*, a limb, joint, but especially a branch." This is rather wild, and we are inclined to doubt whether the word is Old English at all (why the instrumental case when the lemma is accusative?) and not rather a corrupt reading for the Latin *tomum*. The letters *t* and *l*, according to the facsimile page, are nearly enough alike in the MS. to render the corruption probable. The Latin *histrionibus* appears with the mysterious rendering *oroccerum*, for which former editors read *droccerum*. This is plainly an Old English word or a corruption of one. We can offer no solution (*droccerum* does not seem very likely); but surely Mr. Hessels was strangely advised when he penned the suggestion that *oroccerum* is "a derivation [sic], perhaps, from *orc* (Lat. *orcus*), the infernal regions." In the Anglo-Saxon Index the error is carried a little further, *orc* being said to mean "a stage-player." Under *hægtis* in this Index there is some confusion between the two wholly unconnected Germanic words represented respectively by the German *Eidechse*, lizard, and *Hexe*, witch. The explanation of the mistake seems to be that in Dutch, which is Mr. Hessels's native language, the word for lizard has by popular etymology become *hagedis*, which resembles the older forms of the word for witch. We could mention several other points in which Mr. Hessels's treatment of Old English words is not altogether what could be desired. They are not, however, of great importance, and do not materially lessen the value or merit of this scholarly and marvellously laborious piece of work. The book does Mr. Hessels the greatest credit, and is in every way worthy of the reputation of the Cambridge Press.

Growth and Structure of the English Language. By Otto Jespersen. (Leipzig, B. G. Teubner; London, Nutt and Williams & Norgate.)—The style of this excellent work displays a correctness and ease which would be highly creditable to a native scholar, and

are marvellous in the case of a foreigner, while the matter and method evince adequate mastery of the intricate subject. The learned author of 'Progress in Language' has succeeded here thoroughly in his endeavour "to write at once popularly and so as to be of some profit to the expert philologist." The title and scope of the treatise and its adaptability to readers unversed in linguistic science naturally bring it into line with Mr. Henry Bradley's 'Making of English' (1904), which Prof. Jespersen cannot have had the opportunity of utilizing, as he would have been glad, without doubt, to adopt or discuss Mr. Bradley's views on several interesting points; for instance, on "root-creation, which is the invention of an entirely new word, usually either imitative of some inarticulate noise, or suggested by some instinctive feeling of expressiveness," and on "the attributive use of the substantive." We object to the term "root" being applied to modern additions to a vocabulary, and hold that many new forms are due to accident, to mispronunciation, defective hearing, or lapse of memory. Prof. Jespersen devotes more space to the comparatively unimportant topic of deliberate coinages, such as "vrl" and "kodak," and to newly invented derivatives and compounds, than to the multitude of familiar short words which in English, as in other Teutonic languages, defy philologists. He mentions, among others, "jump," "gloat," "fun," "jam," and "slum," and suggests that "some of them may be due to children's playful inventiveness." He agrees with the statement that "mere position before another noun is really the most English way of turning a noun into an adjective," but, unlike Mr. Bradley, he does not distinguish with sufficient sharpness between a noun used attributively and a noun forming an element of a compound noun; moreover, no notice is taken of the hyphen as used in his term "prop-word." Dr. Jespersen hardly does justice to our diminutive suffixes. He ignores "-et," while noticing its Italian equivalents "-etto," "-etta," and English "-let" (of which "-et" is an element), though the following instances are common "circlet," "eaglet," "facet," "floweret," "islet," "jacket," "midget," "owlet," "packet," "tablet," "coronet," "turret." The suffix of "bullock," "buttock," "hillock," "paddock," also deserves mention. We read that "-kin" is "not very frequently used"; Mr. Bradley, however, writes: "In modern English we can, at least in jocular speech, add -kin to almost any noun to form a diminutive. Even more common than -kin, and more dignified in use, is -let."

To select for special appreciation any portion of a work uniformly admirable may savour of temerity; yet we cannot resist the temptation to suggest that the chapter on Scandinavian influence, which occupies about a tenth of the volume, rises a little above the average in interest and comprehensiveness. In a paragraph on syntax we are told:—

"He could have done it" agrees with 'han kunde have gjort det' against 'or hätte es tun können' (and French 'il aurait pu le faire').Other points in syntax might perhaps be ascribed to Scandinavian influence, such as the universal position of a genitive case before its noun.....the use of a preposition governing a dependent clause (he talked of how people had injured him; where German must say *davon wie*, and Dutch *er van hoe*), &c.; but in these delicate matters it is not safe to assert too much, as in fact many similarities may have been independently developed in both languages."

The characteristics of the English language make much the same impression on

the Danish philologist as on English critics from De Quincey to Mr. Bradley; but the native estimates are on the whole expressed with more reserve than this latest foreign encomium, which, however, is accompanied by judicious warnings against the debasement of our great inheritance. After giving some examples of the new style of writing for newspapers, the Professor justly avers that "no other language lends itself by its very structure to such vile stylistic tricks as English does."

A double part (5 and 6) of *Bausteine* shows that this German contribution to English philology is making solid and creditable progress. A sixteenth-century MS. from Balliol College, which gives equivalents in English and French, is carefully studied by Dr. R. Dyboski. The English terminology used by various modern critics of lyric poetry is explained in detail, and there is also a useful article on English Parliamentary terms which have escaped the dictionaries. The editor, Dr. Kellner, concludes his interesting studies of single words. "Besetting," "bewilder," "blatant," "casual," and "crude" are all considered with abundant examples, which would be better worth examining if they were taken from men of letters instead of novelists. Writers of fiction are not often authorities on language, and are usually in too much of a hurry to pause over the meaning which they conceive words to bear. It would be unkind, but possibly useful, to present a few instances in which they have done discredit to their native tongue. It is tolerably easy for the expert to distinguish between the printed matter which is carefully written by people of some education, and the average casual stuff which betrays only haste and ignorance.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

DR. LEYDS, in *The First Annexation of the Transvaal* (Fisher Unwin), has on several important points a good case. The annexation of the Diamond Fields does not look well on paper. The statements of Liberal, as well as of Imperialist, historians on the motive for the annexation of the South African Republic by Lord Carnarvon, do not stand the test of impartial inquiry. The clear intention of Lord Derby to abandon by the London Convention all claim to suzerainty is in contradiction with our official position of 1899. On the other hand, Dr. Leyds is, we fear, the man who more than any other was the cause of the final annexation which he sought to avert. President Kruger, without the advice of Dr. Leyds, would not, we think, have tried to save the independence of the Republics by the menace of a phantom alliance against us on the part of Germany, France, and Russia. In this book the author displays the same combination of smart intelligence and rash blundering which was conspicuous during his European mission. He destroys the whole effect of his case, for the very European Liberals to whom his arguments might otherwise appeal with force, by his treatment of the native question. Addressing himself, as he does, to impartial men in Western Europe, he seems to attack the Dutch missionaries from Holland, and also Livingstone, for looking on the black races of South Africa as composed of creatures with immortal souls. Dr. Leyds plays into the hands of those who distrust him, and dislike the Boer Government he served, by writing of the Kaffirs:—

"They were without exception the most inveterate cattle thieves, and they showed a supreme

disregard for the distinction between truth and falsehood."

"To-day," he writes, too truly, "the inhabitants of South Africa, both English and Dutch, are practically united in their condemnation of early missionary methods."

Attacking the British Government for its protection of the natives, Dr. Leyds adds:—

"Successive Secretaries of State adopted a method of dealing with the blacks which alone would have compelled the border population to emigrate."

In this matter Dr. Leyds will have against him every European, not personally interested, whose conviction is Christian, and also those guided by a non-Christian idealism which, as taught by Mr. John M. Robertson and others of influence in Parliament, produces violent conflict with white South African opinion. In his strictures on the recognition of native States in 1851 Dr. Leyds condemns in advance the policy which has produced the colony of Basutoland, and which has preserved Khama. It is clear that the large reserves set aside for the natives in Swaziland by the recent settlement would not find protection from Dr. Leyds. He gives a very different account of the operations against the Basutos, by Briton and Boer, in the thirty-three years which followed 1851, from that which our reading of history suggests. The circumstances which forced the Cape to ask us to take back Basutoland in March, 1884, are not to be disposed of by the violent language here quoted—used by the Australian correspondent Mr. Hales in 1901.

Dr. Leyds writes:—
"Among the other charges that were brought against them ["the Transvaalers"] was that..... native prisoners taken in war were invariably enslaved."

He attacks "the English practice.... a hut tax. This paid for the cost of government, and was supposed to act as an incentive to the natives to work." Among the Boers "payment for the use of the ground on which their tribes lived" by "a stated amount of labour yearly," and the apprentice system applied to "destitute persons," form, Dr. Leyds says, "the only foundation for the charge of.... slavery." The practices above named he defends by examples drawn from the Cape and Natal.

When Dr. Leyds, after having thus prejudiced his case, comes to his main point, he manages to make things unpleasant for the memory of Lord Carnarvon. The annexation, in 1848, by Sir Harry Smith, of the territory which later formed the Orange State, had been based on a supposed consent of the Boers which was afterwards admitted to have been imaginary, and Lord Grey had been deceived by "the man on the spot." As to "the asset of the flag," Dr. Leyds has grounds for thinking that on such occasions it is necessary to guard against deception by "men who hope that British rule will temporarily increase the value of their holdings"—often speculative, in "options," rather than real. The statement, in the second Queen's Speech of 1877, that "the Proclamation of my Sovereignty in the Transvaal has been received throughout the Province with enthusiasm," was untrue. When this was pointed out in February, 1880, by the present Duke of Devonshire and others, Lord Carnarvon seemed to throw the blame on Sir T. Shepstone. The passages from the Commission of 1876 and from letters brought together by Dr. Leyds show that Lord Carnarvon was himself responsible.

The complaint made that John Bright has "few successors" is not well founded, but the measure of popularity reached by the war of 1899 was in high degree due to Dr. Leyds's

own policy. He killed his Republic by his intrigues, and it might have survived if Kruger had had a less adventurous secretary.

Comparison between explosive and expanding bullets, attacks on the Intelligence Department of our War Office for inquiries similar to those made by foreign War Offices in England, and the charge of "employing thousands of blacks against" the Boers in 1900, are not helpful. The employment of our native cavalry from India was deliberately avoided when it would have been all-important, and the employment of natives in auxiliary services was not much worse than that employment of their native body-servants which was common among the chief Boer farmers.

MR. S. PARNELL KERR in the preface to *From Charing Cross to Delhi* (Fisher Unwin) tells us that books on India may be divided into three classes: the guide-book; the colour-book, "so called because the colour in the pictures makes up for the want of it in the letterpress"; and the educational treatise. But his book is none of these; it is merely "a light and irresponsible chronicle of impressions: nothing more." The definition may be accepted, except the last two words, for there is something more; not a great deal, perhaps, but still enough to stimulate serious thought. And this is skilfully contrasted with the lighter and larger part of the book, wherein the author conducts the reader, with much pleasure and little fatigue, over the long journey indicated in the title. Mr. Kerr appears generally to see straight and receive just impressions—slight necessarily, for in a brief visit they can scarcely be otherwise. He would do well to realize that the "average Anglo-Indian" and even the "choleric Anglo-Indian," who have studied the country and its people for the better part of their lives are more likely to be correct in their conclusions as to what is best for both than any casual visitor, even though he may be above the average.

QUITE a different book connected with India, though not included in Mr. Kerr's three classes, is *Simla Village Tales*; or, *Folk-Tales from the Himalayas*, by Alice Elizabeth Dracott (John Murray). It consists of fifty-seven stories or fables gathered in the neighbourhood of India's summer capital, stories which have been expelled by the bustle of official life, and have found refuge in

"distant valleys and remote villages, where, on cold winter nights, Paharees, young and old, gather together to hear these oft-repeated tales. From their cradle under the shade of ancient deodars, beside the rocks, forests, and streams of the mighty Himalayan mountains, have I sought these tales to place them upon the great Book-shelf of the World."

Paharees, it may be mentioned, are hill men and women. The tales deserve a modest space in the collection indicated, for Himalayan folk-lore is fascinating, and is, Mrs. Dracott thinks, in danger of disappearing. So we are indebted to her, her sister, and her husband for rescuing some of the stories while there is yet time. Many of them have a strong family likeness to those of other lands, and one, 'A Legend of Sardana,' is based on fact, though all stories respecting the Begum Sumroo do not greatly redound to her reputation for sanctity. The illustrations are appropriate: some apparently are by Mrs. Dracott, and Mr. Hallam Murray, whose skill as an artist is well known, is thanked for "invaluable assistance." The binding is in excellent taste, and in harmony with the contents of the book.

On the whole, we may congratulate Mr. W. C. Mackenzie on *A Short History of*

the Scottish Highlands and Isles (Paisley, Gardner). The subject is worthy of more attention than it usually receives from Scottish historians, though lately Dr. Mitchell's 'History' emphasized the importance of this branch of the national story. A fairly homogeneous early civilization (this is hardly too high a view to take of the condition of the Celtic lordship of the Isles as it emerged from the Scandinavian crucible) is met by the mixed force of the younger Norman and Papal aggression, with its feudal and ecclesiastical apparatus. That force—which in little more than a century reduced the polity of Lowland Scotland to the pattern of continental Europe, and by a more gradual process teutonized its language, and to some extent its blood—never completely superseded in practice the patriarchal institutions of the Highlands, and to this day has not entirely eclipsed the ancient tongue. The antagonism of these ideals is the history of the Highlands; and their contemporaneous influence is the key to the savage conflicts of private war, and the occasional outbreaks on a public scale, that mark that history. Though in the North, after the conquest of Moray, there was no such nucleus of general resistance to the Lowland power as existed in the West, the same causes underlay the internecine warfare of the clans. This general truth is fairly indicated by the present author.

His early chapters deal generally and cautiously with the questions of primitive races and language, and where conclusions are drawn, they are those of the most recent authorities. The mediæval annals, much compressed, enable us to trace the emergence of the house of Somerled, its aggrandizement by the gratitude of Bruce to Angus Og, and the seeds of its decadence planted in the new feudal relations with the Crown. Later we are told of the clan-struggles which followed the fall of the Island lordship, the steady acquisitiveness of Argyle, the rise of the Mackenzies, and the establishment of the Gordons as a Highland power. Occasionally the compression of details is somewhat disconcerting. Thus on p. 77 we are told:—

"The Kers [sic] of Lorne, nephews of Donald Balloch, had a squabble over the family property, in which the Earl of Argyle intervened, and much blood was spilt."

No one would guess that this refers to John Ciar Macdougall "of Lorne," head of his clan, to whose father Stewart, the feudal lord of Lorne, had given, in 1451, titles of some of the lands comprised in the old Celtic lordship. Here we have a typical transaction, and the interference of Argyle to release John Ciar from imprisonment by his brother Alan, and to assert himself in the territory he afterwards acquired, was typical also. No doubt "much blood was spilt." Our author shows that, among Scottish kings after Bruce, James IV. and V. best understood and dealt with Highland problems, and that in the long tale of misunderstanding and perfidy James I. of England takes the palm of demerit.

The civil wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are adequately treated, though with some marks of haste. A Sir James Livingstone has been invented as the victor of the "Haughs of Cromdale"—an odd duplication, which may be compared to the converse process of some recent writers, who have rolled the two famous or notorious Sirs George Mackenzie into one.

The most important part of the book deals with modern times, and a series of views of the social and economical conditions of the country at different periods during the indefinite centuries leave little to be desired except marginal dates. These would pre-

vent past conditions being confused by the general reader with those of to-day.

The author, in spite of occasional solecisms, has a trenchant style when he pleases. "The densely populated borough of Campbelltown riding into the haven of assured wealth on a sea of whisky" is not the least happy of his touches. His views are democratic, but he endeavours to be impartial. To our thinking, he is, like most people, too severe upon the lairds of recent times. There were uncommercial chiefs besides Seaforth; and some were ruined for their clansmen's sake. At any rate, it should be remembered that most of them had had feudal titles for centuries, and in the eye of the law were always "landlords," and nothing else; and that when the Land Commission gave the crofters, whose mode of occupancy only became universal in the beginning of the nineteenth century, the boon of fixity of tenure, it gave what, in a strictly legal sense, they never had before. Under the clan system they were governed by an autocracy, "tempered by assassination." Their land rights were on sufferance, but their interests were those of their chiefs, and "if they were serfs, they never knew it." We agree with our author that the patriarchal system, purged of its feudal accretions, might have proved a beneficent solution of many sociological problems. But, apart from legislation, how could chiefs have avoided the commercial economy of their day? and what intelligent legislation on such a subject could have been expected from the economists of the time?

THE Cambridge University Press have sent us a copy of *The Interlinear Bible: 1611 and 1885*, which is on India paper, and presents a very ingenious means of detecting at once the differences between the Revised and Authorized Versions. The general principle adopted is that large type represents the agreement of both. When they differ, the renderings of both are printed in small type: those of the Revised Version in the upper line, and those of the Authorized in the lower. A blank in the upper or lower line indicates the absence of any corresponding words in the Revised Version or the Authorized Version respectively. Thus the reader has before his eyes two continuous versions. The use of italics in the old Version has been rightly reduced, and in other ways the volume is admirably practical in its brevity and comprehensiveness.

MESSRS. SKEFFINGTON have sent us a collection of odds and ends of information criticism, philology, &c., by the late General Maxwell, which is entitled *Pribbles and Prabbles*. The book, in fact, is very like a bound volume of *Notes and Queries*, beginning with such topics as Baboo English, queer Bibles, changes in pronunciation, and printers' errors. The author was, as he says, an idle man, interested in languages, and he has gathered a good deal that should serve to amuse the ordinary reader. But there is very little originality in his collections, and he has explained or repeated a great deal that educated people know. He has printed, for instance, as "very seldom seen" Catherine Fanshawe's riddle on H., and an epigram which we find in five books within our reach.

He was an industrious student of Latin and Greek, though his scholarship is now somewhat old-fashioned. "Quem deus vult perdere," &c., is untraced, he says, but he ought to have referred to the note in Jebb's 'Antigone' on it. The Greek inscription on Johnson's tomb is all awry, he notes, in Mr. Birrell's edition of Boswell (1896); but he is wrong in supposing that he alone

has noticed the blunder, or that this edition is the latest available. He seems to think it odd that in Malone's note to Boswell, which contains the Greek in question, such a blunder should have remained for many years uncorrected. It would be odd if it were the fact. Malone gave the Greek correctly, or saw that his printers did, in the edition of 1824 that lies before us. Dr. Birkbeck Hill (1887) gives it correctly, too, in his famous edition. The fact is that modern carelessness alone has made the muddle. As for the wording of the epitaph, reference should have been made to Johnston's 'Life of Parr,' which explains its source. The book frankly acknowledges that many of its good things are transferred from others—a creditable confession, which is becoming increasingly rare—and the author, if he suffers "chest-nuts" gladly, has some interesting speculations of his own to put forward. Thus on the pen-name of George Eliot he has a more definite suggestion than J. W. Cross in the 'Life':—

"Many years ago—some time in the forties—a young officer of the Bengal cavalry—a very fine young man, I believe, called George Donnithorne Eliot, was accidentally drowned in the lake of 'Nynee Tal,' in the lower Himalayas. Now it will be admitted that Donnithorne is a very uncommon name; yet we have 'Arthur Donnithorne' in 'Adam Bede'; and we have the rest of that young man's name, 'George Eliot,' as the novelist's pseudonym. I think there is something in this. It is too remarkable a coincidence to be due to mere chance. Who knows but that the George Donnithorne Eliot of Nynee Tal was an early friend, flame, or ideal of Marian Evans; and hence her adoption of the name George Eliot."

There is, too, a perpetual public which rejoices in such notes as the following:—

"It is a curious fact, perhaps not generally known or remembered, though doubtless familiar to Macaulay's omniscient schoolboy, that Charles James Fox had two aunts, of whom one died in 1665, and the other in 1826; the deaths of these two ladies having thus been separated by the extraordinary interval of 161 years."

The index is not adequate, but the book is hardly likely to be used for reference.

THE third set of fifty volumes which are now appearing in "Everyman's Library" (Dent) contains some notable additions. Scott's novels are now completed, and *Pitt's Orations* open a new section: two of Borrow's books, *Lavengro* and *The Bible in Spain*, are introduced by T. S. and Mr. Edward Thomas respectively. The latter has the better conception of his business, it seems to us. T. S. writes in a style which does not qualify him to patronize Matthew Arnold as he does. Much of his essay is interesting but outside the matter in hand, and we do not agree with his views. It would have been better, surely, to give the introductions to these two books to the same critic. Borrow has been the subject of many reprints of late years, but there is happy enterprise in the reissue of the work of his friend Ford, *Gatherings from Spain*, which consists of selections from the famous 'Handbook.' It is a most entertaining volume, and is capably introduced by Mr. Okey, whose notes will be of real service to readers. Prof. Herford has written a lucid summary of the chief points in Browne's *Religio Medici*, and *other Writings*, to which a glossary is wisely appended. Another Brown needs no introduction for *Rab and his Friends*, which, with other selections from 'Hore Subcivæ,' will be a welcome revelation to many readers. Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, 2 vols., is an addition to the series which pleases us much, and revives our hope of increasing the number of those who love a ballad. *The Kingdom of Christ*, 2 vols., by F. D. Maurice, places within the reach of

the public the work of a remarkable pioneer of thought who helped to make *The Athenæum* in its early days.

Perhaps, however, the most striking of the volumes before us is *The Dramas of Sophocles in English Verse*, by Sir George Young, who has revised his rendering for inclusion in the "Library." Here we have a modern version by a good scholar not only of the plays, but also of the tantalizing fragments of one of the first stylists in the first language in the world for grace and beauty. We get notes, too, in which the translator gives us, briefly and often pungently, his views on matters of text and rendering. The thanks of the public are due to him for allowing the republication at a cheap price of his version. Like all the best renderings, it shows skilful use of Shakespeare's language.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S "Pocket Hardy" begins with *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, and is sure to be very widely taken up. It is neatly bound and well printed; further, it contains the remarkable prefaces, to the quality of which we called attention in noticing the same firm's last edition of Mr. Hardy's novels.

Cranford, and *other Tales*, is just out in the "Knutsford" Edition of Mrs. Gaskell (Smith & Elder), which, among its other merits, is judiciously illustrated. The frontispiece is a charming sketch of Knutsford which was made in 1846, and was only discovered recently. Dr. Ward's introduction to the best of Mrs. Gaskell's works is an excellent piece of work, from which in many places we are tempted to quote. It excels both in criticism and in intimate knowledge of the truth and fancy which went to the making of the inimitable idyll. Few books are so near the heart of England.

WE are glad to see a new edition of Mr. Lacon Watson's *Hints to Young Authors* (Brown & Langham). It is not all to be taken seriously, as the author now explains, but it is none the worse for exhibiting in a light way a good deal of sound advice. Beginners are apt to waste their own time as well as that of editors to an annoying extent. They need instruction, especially in an age when it is usual for everybody to write on everything, with the hope of getting something inserted somewhere. We ourselves do not want, for instance, chatty articles derived from second-rate books of reference, or ten "poems" at once from anybody.

MR. JOHN LONG has just published a six-penny edition of the late Mrs. Craigie's novel *The Flute of Pan*. It shows much of the author's pungent analysis of character, but is over-elaborate in style.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Catholic Scripture Manuals: Gospel according to St. Matthew, 4/ net.
Churchmanship and Labour, compiled by Rev. W. H. Hunt, 5/ net.
Essays for the Times: Reform in the Teaching of the Old Testament; Christianity and Wealth; The Fourth Gospel, 6d. net.
Gladden (W. J.), The New Idolatry, 3/6.
Hutton (J. A.), Pilgrims in the Regions of Faith: Amiel, Tolstoy, Pater, Newman, 3/6 net.
Jupp (W. J.), The Religion of Nature and of Human Experience, 2/6 net.
Little Sermon Book, 2/6 net.
Monnin (A.), Life of the Blessed Curé d'Ars, 2/6 net.
Nepveu (Father), I am the Way, translated by the Hon. A. Wilmot, 2/6 net.
Ridgeway (C. J.), The King and His Kingdom, and other Sermons, 3/6 net.
Sermons by Unitarian Ministers, Second Series, 1/6 net.
Smith (S. C. K.), The Elements of Greek Worship, 2/6 net.
Soul's Escape (The), or, Perfect Freedom, by the author of 'The Sanctus Bell,' 3/6.
Southouse (A. J.), The Making of Simon Peter, 3/6.
Swete (H. B.), The Apocalypse of St. John, 15/.

Vinard (P. E.), The Resurrection of Jesus, 3d. net.
Walton (Mrs. O. F.), Unseen Paths in Sacred Story, 3/6.
Westcott (B. F.), Epistle to the Ephesians, 10/6.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report, 1903-4.
Binyon (L.), John Crome and John Sell Cotman, 3/6 net.
Christie (Mrs. A. H.), Embroidery and Tapestry Weaving, 5/ net.
Cunynghame (H. H.), European Enamels, 25/ net; Art Enamelling on Metals, Third Edition, 6/ net.
Glazier (R.), A Manual of Historic Ornament, 6/ net.
Hind (C. L.), The Education of an Artist, 7/6 net.
MacWhirter Sketch-Book, 5/ net.
Materials for the History of the Church of Lancaster, edited by W. O. Roper, Vols. III. and IV. (Chetham Society).
Stone (Sir B.), Pictures: Records of National Life and History, 2 vols., 7/6 net each.
Surrey, painted by S. Palmer, described by A. R. H. Moncrieff, 20/ net.
Thomas (M.), How to Judge Pictures, 2/ net.
Tomb of Hathorshita, introduction by T. M. Davis, Life and Monuments of the Queen by E. Naville, 42/ net.

Poetry and Drama.

- Amelia and the Dwarfs: a Charade in One Act, 6d. net.
Apotheosis, a Poem, 2/ net.
Brown (A.), The Sacred Dramas of George Buchanan.
Dillon (A.), King Arthur Pendragon, 4/6 net.
Hogg (W.), Meditations, 1/6 net.
Hoste (M. R.), Nauticas, 1/6 net.
Longer Temperance Dramas, 1/ net.
Nott (V.), Summer Days, and other Poems, 2/6 net.
Porter (F.), Songs of Australia, 6d.
Wilde (O.), Salome, illustrated by A. Beardsley, 10/6 net.
Wild Oats, 2/6 net.

Music.

- Journal of the Irish Folk-Song Society, Double Number, 3/ net.

Philosophy.

- Post (L. F.), Ethical Principles of Marriage and Divorce, 5/ net.
Ramanathan (P.), The Culture of the Soul among Western Nations, 5/ net.

Bibliography.

- Library of Congress: Classification, Class Q, Science.

Political Economy.

- Leacock (S.), Elements of Political Science, 7/6 net.

History and Biography.

- Acton (Lord) and his Circle, edited by A. Gasquet, 15/ net.
Acton (Lord), Lectures on Modern History, edited by J. N. Figgis and R. V. Laurence, 10/ net.
Beers (H. A.), A Short History of American Literature, 3/6 net.
Britain's Sea Story, edited by E. E. Speight and R. M. Nance, 5/ net.
Cartrie (Count de), Memoirs, 16/ net.
Daniell (Rev. J. J.), A Compendium of the History and Geography of Cornwall, Fourth Edition, 10/6 net.
Feet of Fines for Essex, Part VII., edited by R. E. G. Kirk.
From Valmy to Waterloo, translated by R. B. Douglas, 6/ net.
Gambier (J. W.), Links in my Life on Land and Sea, 15/ net.
Godfrey (E.), Heidelberg, its Princes and its Palaces, 12/6 net.
Letters and Recollections of George Washington, 12/6 net.
Liber (M.), Bashi, translated by A. Szold, 3/6 net.
Lloyd (A.), Admiral Togo, 2/6 net.
Millard (T. F.), The New Far East, 6/ net.
Wood (W.), Survivors' Tales of Great Events, 3/6 net.
Yorke (H. R.), France in 1802, edited by J. A. C. Sykes, 6/ net.

Geography and Travel.

- Aldeburgh (Notes on), by a Visitor, 6d.
Del Mar (W.), The Romantic East: Burma, Assam, and Kashmir, 10/6 net.
Pepper (C. M.), Panama to Patagonia, 10/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Pennell-Elmhirst (E.), The Best of the Fun, 1891-7, 6/ net.

Education.

- Hill (C. S.), Notes on Education, 1/6 net.
Mitchell (Rev. A. M.), Humane Education, 3d. net.
Welton (J.), Principles and Methods of Teaching, 4/6 net.

Philology.

- Boraston (J. M.), Prof. Skeat and Spelling Reform, 6d. net.
Graham (J.) and Oliver (G. A. S.), German Commercial Practice connected with the Export and Import Trade, Part II., 4/6 net.
Victor (W.), A Shakespeare Reader, with a Phonetic Transcription.

School-Books.

- Aristophanes, The Frogs, Notes by T. G. Tucker, 3/6 net.
Charles (Rev. G. E.), The Body and Temperance, Eight Lessons, 4d.
Hoare (T. W.), Look About You Nature Study Books, Book IV., 8d.
Johnson (W. S.), Orangia: a Geographical Reader of the Orange River Colony, 1/6 net.
Mackenzie (A. H.), Theoretical and Practical Mechanics and Physics, 3/ net.
Mudie (W.), Elementary Arithmetical Graphs, 6d.
Nancarrow (J. H.), Elementary Science, 3/6 net.
Perkin (F. M.), Practical Methods of Inorganic Chemistry, 2/6 net.
Pichon (J. E.), Premières Notions de Vocabulaire et de Lecture, 1/6 net.

Science.

- American Journal of Mathematics, Vol. XXVIII, No. III., 1d. 50.
Andrews (H. R.), Midwifery for Nurses, 4/6 net.
Basquet (R.), A Manual of Hydraulics, translated by A. H. Peake, 7/6 net.
Cottage Farm Series: My Farm of Two Acres, by H. Martineau; Fork and Spade Husbandry, by J. Sillett, 6d. net each.
Crawford (J. H.), From Fox's Earth to Mountain Tarn, 10/6 net.
Henshaw (J. W.), Mountain Wild Flowers of America, 8/6 net.
Jevons (W. S.), The Coal Question, edited by A. W. Flux, 10/ net.

Lodge (R. R.), *The Story of Hedgerow and Pond*, 5/ net.
 Parker (C. A.), *A Guide to Diseases of the Nose and Throat*, 18/ net.
 Stotham (C.), *The Birds of the British Islands, Part II.*, 7/6 net.
 Thurston (E.), *Ethnographic Notes in Southern India*, 6/

Juvenile Books.

Coupin (H.) and Lea (J.), *The Romance of Animal Arts and Crafts*, 5/
 Elliot (G. F. S.), *The Romance of Plant Life*, 5/
 Foxy Grandpa's Surprises, by Bunny, 3/6 net.
 Hyatt (H. W. G.), *Adventures in the Great Deserts*, 5/
 Layard (A.), *Billy Mouse*, 1/ net.
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 Selous (E.), *Tommy Smith's other Animals*, 2/6
 Snares (Lady), *Simple Talks to Little Children on Holy Subjects*, 3/6
 Stables (G.), *The City at the Pole*, 3/6
 Story of the Teasing Monkey, 1/ net.
 Verbeek (G.), *The Upside-Downs of Little Lady Lovekins and Old Man Muffaroo*, 3/6 net.
 Ward, Lock & Co.'s *Wonder Book*, 1907, 3/6

General Literature.

Anethan (Baroness A. d'), *It Happened in Japan*, 6/
 Bland (H.), *Letters to a Daughter*, 3/6 net.
 Cary (R. N.), *No Friend like a Sister*, 6/
 Cole (R. W.), *His Other Self*, 6/
 Collins (Florence), *The Luddingtons*, 6/
 Dudney (Mrs. H.), *Gossips Green*, 6/
 Damas (A.), *Ascanio; Memoirs of a Physician*, 3 vols., 2/6 net each.
 Eglington (J.), *Bards and Saints*, 1/ net.
 Emerson (R. W.), *Works*, complete, edited by J. P., 3/6
 Fitchett (W. H.), *Ithuriel's Spear*, 6/
 Frensen (G.), *Holyland*, translated by M. A. Hamilton, 6/
 Gaskell (Mrs.), *Cranford*, and other Tales, Knutsford Edition, 4/6 net.
 Hains (T. J.), *The Voyage of the Arrow*, 6/
 Halidom (M. Y.), *The Woman in Black*, 6/
 Hardy (T.), *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, Pocket Edition, 2/6 net.
 How to do More Business, 1/ net.
 Kenely (A.), *Lady Fitz-Maurice's Husband*, 6/
 Kettle (R. M.), *The Mistress of Langdale Hall*, 6/
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 Maitland (Major H. R. S.), *Sponsors or Conscriptio*, 1/
 Massingberd (A.), *Simple Continental Dishes*, 4d.
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 Paul (H.), *Stray Leaves*, 5/ net.
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 Perfect (H. T.), *One of a Few*, 6/
 Phillpotts (E.), *The Poacher's Wife*, 6/
 Ranger-Gull (C.), *The Serf*, 6d.
 Reynolds (Mrs. F.), *Hazel of Hazeldean*, 6/
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 Secret Life (The), *being the Book of a Heretic*, 6/
 Smith (F. H.), *The Wood Fire in No. 3*, 6/
 Stephens (W.), *Don Quixote, a Literary Study*, 6d. net.
 Story (A. T.), *Books that are the Hearts of Men*, 2/6 net.
 Van Dyke (H.), *Ideals and Applications*, 3/6 net.
 Wagner (C.), *Wayside Talks*, 3/6
 Watson (E. H. L.), *Hints to Young Authors*, 2/ net.
 Watson (K.), *The Gaiety of Fatma*, 6/
 Whadcoat (G. C.), *The Balance*, 6/
 Whishaw (F.), *A Russian Coward*, 6/

FOREIGN.

Bibliography.

Delalain (P.), *Essai de Bibliographie de l'Imprimerie en France*, 2fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Deshrière (É.) et Sautai (M.), *La Cavalerie de 1740 à 1789*, 3fr.

Geography and Travel.

Demontès (V.), *Le Peuple algérien*, 4fr.
 Uréhis (N.), *Dans les Carpathes roumaines: Les Bucégi*, 3fr. 50.

Folk-lore.

Bonilla y San Martín (A.), *Libro de los engaños e los asayamientos de las mugeres*, 4 pesetas.

Philology.

Rausteine, Vol. I. Parts V. and VI.

General Literature.

Margueritte (P. et V.), *Sur le Vif*, 3fr. 50.
 Nérouvel (C.), *Sang rouge et Sang bleu*, 3fr. 50.
 Roux (H. le), *L'Heureux et l'Heureuse*, 3fr. 50.

* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

THE ORIGIN OF LINCOLN'S INN.

I HAVE recently examined the chartulary of the Abbey of Malmesbury, now in the Cotton Collection at the British Museum (Faustina, B. VII.). To my great surprise I discovered that the abbot's mansion in Holborn is described (fo. 192) as Lincoln's Inn in some letters patent dated 6 October, 1380 (and confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury acting under Papal authority on 13 October, 1383), whereby the Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury made an assignment of certain recently acquired property for a special ecclesiastical purpose. The material words of the assignment are as follows:—

"deputauimus disposuimus ordinauimus et assignauimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum capelle beate Marie uirginis in ecclesia monasterii predicti site pro diuini cultus augmento ac conseruacione luminarium in eadem capella pro tempore ardensium et pro reparacione eiusdem capelle imposterum diligenda, uidelicet totum hospiciu nostrum uocatum *Lyncolnesynne* in parochia sancti Andree in Holbourne in suburbio Londonie situatum cum omnibus messuagiis schopis gardinis et curtillagiis eidem hospicio adiacentibus et cum omnibus redditibus et pertinentiis suis uniuersis una cum reuersione unius messuagii et unius curtillagii que Gaillardus Pet et Agnes uxor eius tenent ad terminum uite eorum situatum in orientali parte predicti hospicii nostri prouiso tamen quod quocienscunque nos uel successores nostri abbates dicti monasterii ibidem fuerimus pro parlamento regio siue aliis negociis nostris Londonie expediendis habeamus usum et aysiammentum totius noui hospicii nostri ibidem iuxta magna gardinum de nouo edificati ac eorum coquina occidentali parte dicti hospicii situate cum libero introitu et egressu ad eadem pro mora et habitacione nostris ut premititur ita quod custos predictie capelle qui pro tempore fuerit aliis temporibus de predictis hospicio et coquina ad comodum capelle supradicte liberam habeat disposicionem."

On another folio of the chartulary we have the words, "de firmario noui hospicii apud Londoniam uocati *Lyncolnesynne*" (fo. 253 verso).

The property described in these documents was situate on the south side of Holborn, immediately to the east of Staple Inn. It obviously acquired the name of Lincoln's Inn from Thomas of Lincoln, who, as the chartulary shows, was one of its former owners. This Thomas was a counter (*narrator*) or serjeant, practising in the Court of Common Pleas, whose name appears in the Year Books of Edward III. He was the son of Thomas of Lincoln, and probably a descendant or kinsman of Gilbert of Lincoln, "parmenter," who with his wife Alice was in possession of some of the property in November, 1269.

The four charters by which the property became vested in the abbot and convent may be briefly noticed. By the first, dated 1 December, 1364, Thomas of Lincoln granted all his lands and tenements in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn, to John Claymond, Peter Turk', and Robert of Ditton. By the second, dated 3 Feb., 1365/6, Peter Turk' and Robert of Ditton granted all their tenement in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn, in the suburb of London, which they had of the gift and feoffment of Thomas of Lincoln, to William of Wroston, Thomas Coubrigg', William Camme, and Robert of Cherlton. It would seem that at the date of this charter John Claymond was dead. By the third charter, dated 2 April, 1368, William of Wroston and Robert of Charlton released to Thomas Cowbridge and William Camme all right and claim which they had or in any way could have in three messuages in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn, in the suburb of London, which formerly belonged to Thomas of Lincoln, and of which they themselves, William of Wroston, Robert of Cherlton, Thomas Coubrigg', and William Camme had been enfeoffed by Peter Turk' and Robert Ditton. Finally, by a charter dated 1 May, 1369, Thomas Coubrigg' and William Camme, after obtaining licence from the king, granted the same property to the abbot and convent of Malmesbury (fo. 163 verso).

Thomas of Lincoln the serjeant was a likely person to have gathered round him a body of apprentices-at-law, such as those who formerly inhabited, and whose successors still occupy, the present Lincoln's Inn. Perhaps we may see here the beginning of that famous Inn of Court. Thomas of Lincoln may on selling his Inn to the abbot

of Malmesbury have taken up his residence at the Lincoln's Inn of to-day, which then belonged to the Bishop of Chichester, bringing there a body of apprentices who had lived with him in his old Inn. We may easily conceive the younger apprentices of a few generations later receiving instruction from their seniors, instead of from a resident serjeant; while those serjeants who had once been members of the Inn exercised a general supervision over the whole learned society. This, in fact, was the state of things at Lincoln's Inn not long after the acquisition of their Holborn property by the Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury.

I am not suggesting that this is more than a possible explanation. For my part I am inclined to think that the old view that Lincoln's Inn was once the residence of the Earls of Lincoln, whose arms it used, is still entitled to respect. In 1903 I published a brief paper intended to show that though Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, had purchased a mansion in another part of Holborn in the year 1286, very little evidence has been adduced to show that he or his ancestors had not been in possession of the present Lincoln's Inn at an earlier date. Some ten years ago, when I was not interested in this subject, I noticed on one of the Chancery Rolls an instrument mentioning a grant by a member of the earl's family to one of the bishops of Chichester of property in or adjoining London. I have unfortunately lost the reference to it; but the impression which the instrument left on my mind was that it related to some part of Lincoln's Inn. Probably this instrument will come to light in one of the forthcoming Calendars of Chancery Rolls.

The Malmesbury Chartulary contains much other information relating to the parish of S. Andrews, Holborn. In particular the names of some of the successive owners of Staple Inn might be obtained from the descriptions of the boundaries of the Abbot of Malmesbury's property. It is much to be regretted that no society exists for the publication of charters and other documents relating to London.

One other small matter of philological interest may be noticed. I have already mentioned a Gilbert of Lincoln, "parmenter." He is sometimes described in the chartulary as *parmentarius* and sometimes as *pelliparius*; this is also the case with some of the other citizens of London who owned land in Holborn. The 'New English Dictionary' defines a parmenter as a tailor, but adds a note of interrogation. The definition is scarcely warranted by the examples cited; and, in view of the evidence of the Malmesbury charter, is almost certainly incorrect.

G. J. TURNER.

THE BELVOIR HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS.

15, Greenhill Road, Harlesden, Sept. 8, 1906.

THOUGH also loth to encroach on your valuable space, I think that, in the interest of literary decency, some notice should be taken of Mr. Round's attack on me; but in using his opening words, I do not intend to abuse your columns by mere personalities. I will answer Mr. Round in as terse a manner as possible.

I had been compelled in my work to expose his conduct, which may fairly be described in his own words, for making unwarrantable additions to, and corrections of Domesday and the Red Book of the Exchequer, and of giving false dates, perhaps ignorantly, to other documents. Wishing to compel him to answer this, I myself supplied him with passages from my seventh volume and

recently with the advance sheets of chap. i. of Section IX. of my work, which I published in advance of the volume; but instead of sending his reply to me direct or to any publication in which I could claim the usual privilege to reply, he sent it to the columns of a private journal open to regular subscribers only.

As to the other charges of mendacity which you permit him to hurl at me in respect of this ridiculous *mus*, which compared to the more serious matter is not worth noticing, I do not understand what it is that he denies. I had my facts from Mr. Carrington himself—he was a lifelong friend, and I knew from himself how dissatisfied he was with Mr. Round. He was a man incapable of untruthfulness, and I have good reason to know that his family have been much hurt at Mr. Round's abuse of his privileges, and quite recently I have had the satisfaction to receive from Mrs. Carrington her warmest thanks for having in this preface vindicated her husband's memory. Does Mr. Round deny that this great Shakspearean discovery was taken from Mr. Carrington's private MSS., and that they were borrowed by Mr. Round himself from Mr. Carrington, who was led to believe that certain acknowledgments were to be given to him, although no worthy ones have ever been made? How came Mr. Carrington's MSS. to be restored to his family after his death disfigured by underscoring of parts evidently intended for the printer? All this may have been a dream except the underscoring; but it is wrong to call it mendacity. Will Mr. Round explain what he admits and what he denies?—and I will answer him. And will he explain how it was that, when he saw the merit of this great discovery improperly given to another man, he did not at once set the matter right? The onus lay upon him to do so. It is, however, to the malicious attack made upon me in the last paragraph of Mr. Round's letter that I would particularly call attention. Mr. Round does not seem to regard my scholarship more highly than I view his pretensions. This is very sad, but—happily, I think I can get over it—his motives in thus attacking me should be exposed. Your readers are not perhaps aware that we are rivals in bringing out a history of Derbyshire. I have the start of him by the issue of eight volumes (from the preface of the ninth of which he evolves this libel). He has made frantic efforts to force his work upon the county, but without much success, for in my work I have by anticipation exposed many of his feudal blunders. J. PYM YEATMAN.

. While reserving an open mind on the subject under discussion, we must so far agree with Mr. Yeatman as to refuse the use of our columns further in the matter.

THE IRISH WORD "RAHEEN."

THE word "raheen" is recorded in the 'English Dialect Dictionary' (s.v. 'Rean'). No glossarial authority is given for the word, nor is there produced any evidence to show that it is, or ever has been, a word belonging to the popular speech of any English dialect. The only quotation for the word is taken from the *Folk-Lore Record* (1882), v. 168:—

"Trees (which are usually hawthorns) in the raths, raheens, and such early structures, cannot be cut without bringing ill-luck to the occupier of the field."

From this it would appear that "raheen" is a word used by antiquaries in speaking of Irish antiquities. Well, what is the meaning of the Irish word "raheen"? In the

dictionary the word appears as a form of "rean," which is explained as follows:—

"A balk in a field, esp. one serving as a boundary; a strip of uncultivated and overgrown ground round an arable field; a division of land."

That is to say, "raheen, an early structure," is equated with "rean, a balk in a field." Moreover, according to the dictionary this Irish word "raheen" is of Germanic origin, and is identical with "O.N. *rein*, a strip of land." The dictionary also equates our word not only with the Northern *rean*, a balk, but with the West-Country *reen*, a small stream, and with the Cornish *reen*, a steep hill-side. Surely it would have been more scientific to treat in separate articles these four words, which certainly have nothing whatever to do with one another, either in etymology or in meaning.

There is nothing really obscure in the word "raheen." It is simply an English way of writing Irish *raithin*, a genuine Gaelic word meaning a small fort or *rath*. *Raithin* is in form a diminutive of Irish *rath*, a mound or earthwork for defence. For ample information on the subject of Irish "raths" see O'Curry's 'Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish' (General Index). Both "Rath" and "Raheen" occur frequently in Irish place-names, as one may see from the 'Postal Guide' or Crockford's 'Clerical Directory.'

It may be noted that the *Folk-Lore* quotation above cited occurs also in the dictionary under the word 'Rath.' It is curious, therefore, that the etymology of "raheen" should have been missed.

A. L. MAYHEW.

Literary Gossip.

PRINCIPAL CAIRD many years ago contributed a series of articles to *Good Words* under the general title of 'Essays for Sunday Reading.' These, at the request of several Scottish booksellers, have been reprinted in book form, and will be published on October 2nd by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, who inform us that the first edition has already been over-subscribed, and that a second impression is now being prepared. Dr. Donald Macleod, who succeeded the author as pastor of Park Church, Glasgow, has written a biographical introduction.

The Cornhill Magazine for October reproduces a newly discovered portrait of Charlotte Brontë. Mr. A. C. Benson writes on 'The Ethics of Reviewing'; and in 'La Chaise-Dieu' Miss Violet Markham describes a picturesque corner of France. Mr. F. T. Bullen writes from a seaman's point of view on 'The Tides.' In 'A Private of the Mutiny' Mr. Walter Frith gives a little history of an old soldier still living.

AMONG the new books of Messrs. Longman are 'Personal and Literary Letters of Robert, Earl of Lytton,' by his daughter, in two volumes, with eight portraits; the 'Correspondence of Two Brothers,' the eleventh Duke of Somerset and Lord Webb Seymour, edited by Lady Guendolen Ramsden; 'Recollections of a Lucknow Veteran,' by Major-General Ruggles; 'Twenty Years of Continental Work and Travel,' by Bishop Wilkinson;

and a memoir, by Mrs. Charles Towle, of John Mason Neale, whose work takes a leading part in many hymn-books.

THE same firm announce a revised reissue of Prof. Mackail's 'Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology,' a delightful book which has long been out of print. Reprints of Nettleship's 'Memoir of T. H. Green,' as a separate book with a short preface by Mrs. Green, and of 'The Diary of Master William Silence' are also to be noted.

AMONG the articles in the October *Independent Review* will be 'The Genius of William Morris,' by Prof. J. W. Mackail; 'The New Egyptian Nationalism,' by Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt; 'Liberalism, Socialism, and the Master of Elbank,' by Mr. L. G. Chiozza-Money, M.P.; 'The Motor Tyranny,' by Mr. G. L. Dickinson; 'Germans and Letts in the Baltic Provinces,' by Prince Lieven; 'Sir Edward Grey's Foreign Policy: II. The Congo; the Pan-Islamic Movement,' by Mr. H. N. Brailsford; 'The Land Policy of the Government,' by Mr. F. A. Channing, M.P.; and 'Oxford in the New Century,' by Mr. A. E. Zimmern.

In the October *Blackwood* Sir Herbert Maxwell writes on the proposed land legislation for Scotland, and gives his experience as an owner of small holdings. Another article discusses the question of naval mobility under the title of 'The Speed of the Capital Ship.' There is a poem by Mr. Alfred Noyes, entitled 'From the Shore.' The number also contains 'Concerning a General Staff,' by Major G. F. MacMunn.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL are publishing this autumn 'The American Scene,' in which Mr. Henry James gives his impressions of a year spent in the United States after a long absence; and 'The Future in America,' which is further described as "a search after realities," by Mr. H. G. Wells. In sociology and ethics Prince Kropotkin's 'The Conquest of Bread,' Mr. L. T. Hobhouse's 'Morals in Evolution,' 2 vols., and 'The Return to the Land,' by Senator Jules Méline, should be of interest. The indefatigable Mr. C. G. Harper has a new work on 'The Old Inns of England,' with numerous illustrations, appearing with the same firm.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON's long list of announcements includes 'The Cities of St. Paul,' by Prof. W. M. Ramsay; 'Studies in the Theology of the New Testament,' by Principal Fairbairn; in the series of "Literary Lives," 'Ibsen,' by Mr. Gosse, and 'Goethe,' by Prof. Dowden; 'The Life of Sir George Williams,' by Mr. J. E. Hodder Williams; and 'Alone in the Heart of Japan,' by Mrs. Adams Fisher. Their fiction includes 'Running Water,' by Mr. A. E. W. Mason; 'A Princess of Vascony,' by Mr. John Oxenham; 'The Second Book of Tobiah,' by Miss Silberrad; 'A Little Brown Mouse,' by Madame Albanesi; 'The Triumphs of Tinker,' by Mr. Edgar Jepson; and 'Towards the Light,' by Miss Dorothea Price Hughes.

AMONG the books to be published by the Cambridge University Press are 'The Essays and English Plays of Cowley,' edited by Mr. A. R. Waller; 'The Works of Giles and Phineas Fletcher,' edited by Mr. F. S. Boas; 'The Poems of George Gascoigne,' edited by Prof. J. W. Cunliffe; and 'Modern Spain, 1815-98,' by the late H. Butler Clarke.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHN & Co. have in hand 'William Clark, Journalist, his Life and Work,' by Mr. Herbert Burrows and others; 'Memoirs of Prince Kropotkin,' arranged by Mr. B. S. Rowntree; 'Medallions from Early Florentine History,' by Miss Emily Underdown; and 'A Dictionary of Political Phrase,' by Mr. H. Montgomery, assisted by Mr. P. G. Cambray.

IN one of the letters of Acton to be published in 'Lord Acton and his Circle' on Monday will be found a neat little domestic criticism of Gladstone. Acton reports Mr. Robertson Gladstone as complaining, "My brother William never looks out of the window." The curious in such analogies may care to recall that of Manning, a close friend of Gladstone's earlier career. Manning's sister used to say, "I should like to take Henry to see the shops in Regent Street."

MR. JOHN LANE will publish next week 'A Cruise across Europe: Notes on a Freshwater Voyage from Holland to the Black Sea,' by Mr. Donald Maxwell. From the ice-encumbered harbour of a sleeping Dutch village the Walrus of London makes her departure to the Near East. Climbing by the Rhine and Maine, she crosses a mountain range by an almost unknown canal and reaches the Danube. Thence she descends through Austria, Hungary, Servia, and Bulgaria to the Roumanian swamps on the shores of the Black Sea. Readers of the author's similar book, 'The Log of the Griffin,' will expect a lively record.

Macmillan's Magazine for October includes 'Short Commons,' an account of the attack on a fort in one of the Philippines, the defenders of which were reduced nearly to starvation; an article on the Report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline; a paper on 'Early Jacobean Architecture,' by Mr. J. L. Etty; and 'Between the Cataracts,' notes from an Egyptian diary, by Mr. Harold Spender.

Temple Bar for October contains a paper by Mr. Edward Thomas on 'Gilbert White,' giving a sketch of his character and life, both apart from, and in connexion with, Selborne; Mr. Cecil Chesterton, in 'Art and the Detective,' puts in a plea for the Sherlock Holmes school of fiction, when it is good of its kind; Miss Margaret Perry in 'The Story of a French Cat' describes a household favourite; and Mr. Clive Phillippus-Wolley contributes the ballad of 'A Mortgaged Farm.'

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing a limited library edition of the complete works of Tourguénieff. This consists of fifteen volumes, with forty-eight illustrations, translated by the competent hand of Mrs. Constance Garnett.

AMONG autumn announcements is 'Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies,' by Mr. William T. Hornaday, with seventy illustrations, from photographs taken by Mr. John M. Phillips, and two maps. This is the narrative of an exciting expedition which the author and the illustrator made into the mountains of British Columbia in search of the elusive mountain goats and sheep. Grizzly bears and other big game were incidents of the chase. Mr. Werner Laurie is the publisher.

DR. CHARLES G. RUSSELL, who since 1887 has been editor of *The Glasgow Herald*, has resigned on account of ill-health. Formerly upon the staff of *The Caledonian Mercury*, he was afterwards London correspondent of *The Leeds Mercury*, and was also for eight years literary editor of *The Sportsman*. In 1885 he became assistant editor of *The Glasgow Herald*, and two years later succeeded Dr. Stoddart as editor on his resignation. Dr. Russell was president of the Institute of Journalists in 1892-3.

AMONG new volumes of verse to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock shortly are 'Childe Rowland, and other Poems,' by Mr. Alfred A. Bell, and 'Farewell to Eton, and other Verses,' by Mr. K. Fenton, author of 'Eastern Memories.'

AMONG Messrs. Cassell's new volumes for the season are 'Westminster Abbey: its Story and Associations,' by Mrs. A. Murray Smith, a daughter of Dean Bradley, which will be fully illustrated; and 'Notable Trials,' in which Mr. R. S. Deans has revived some romances of the law courts. Particular attention will be attracted by their announcement of the "Pentland Edition" of the works of Stevenson, which is to be complete in twenty volumes, and limited to 1,550 copies. It is proposed to include the works that appeared in the "Edinburgh Edition," with some new matter, but not the Letters. Mr. Gosse is writing a General Introduction and a series of brief biographical notes.

THE Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Cambridge (Mass.) Dante Society, just issued, announces that Dr. Paget Toynbee and Signor Isidoro del Lungo, the well-known editor of the chronicle of Dino Compagni, have been elected honorary members of the Society. The Report contains a detailed chronological list, by Dr. Toynbee, of English translations from Dante, from Chaucer to the present day, which runs to well over 100 pages, and is by far the most exhaustive list of the kind yet published.

MESSRS. PUTMAN'S SONS' new books include 'Madame de Staël to Benjamin Constant,' unpublished letters, translated from the papers of Madame Charlotte de Constant; 'Princesses and Grand Dames,' an authorized English version of Arède Barine; and a book on 'John Calvin' by Prof. Williston Walker.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH & Co. are publishing this season 'The Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen,' by Prof. F. W. Mait-

land; 'The Future of Japan,' by Mr. W. P. Watson; 'Comparative Studies in Nursery Rhymes,' by Miss Nina Eckenstein; and in fiction 'His People,' by Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham; 'Old Fireproof,' by Mr. Owen Rhoscomyl; and 'Human Toll,' by Mrs. Barbara Baynton.

MR. GEORGE ALLEN announces the "Lilliput Series" of books for children. Each book will contain illustrations in black-and-white and in colour, by Mr. Carton Moore Park, the editor of the series, and the type will be large—an important point.

MR. EVELEIGH NASH has in preparation 'From Fiji to the Cannibal Islands,' by Miss Beatrice Grimshaw, with a hundred illustrations; and a translation of 'Canada: the Two Races,' by M. André Siegfried, an important study to which we devoted a long notice in its French form.

MR. WALTER HOGG, whose last volume of verse, 'The Bacchante, and other Poems,' was favourably received, will publish on Wednesday next through Mr. S. Wellwood a volume of new sonnets, entitled 'Meditata.'

M. HUYSMANS is publishing on October 1st a book on 'Les Foules de Lourdes.'

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE announce a course of ten lectures—arranged in conjunction with the Education Committee of the London County Council, and open without fee to all teachers in London schools—on 'Greek Literature,' by Mr. L. Solomon, on Saturday mornings, beginning with October 13th. Particular attention will be given to the choice of the best English translations and commentaries on the subject.

PROF. L. M. BRANDIN begins on the same day a course of ten lectures on La Fontaine's Life and Fables and the technique of French Verse, and Prof. A. Pollard begins on the Thursday before ten lectures, principally on the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; while Prof. Ker announces courses on 'Middle English Texts,' beginning on October 9th, and 'The History of English Poetry,' beginning the next day.

A COLLEGE professor will present in the October number of *Scribner's* some meditations on the small salaries of professors, and what they could do with fifteen thousand a year.

WE are sorry to hear of the death, on Monday last, of M. Alexandre Beljame, Professor of English Literature at the Faculté des Lettres, Paris. M. Beljame was born at Villiers-le-Bal (Seine et Oise) on November 26th, 1843. He published a number of books which have become standard educational works with teachers of English in French schools, and translated several plays by Shakespeare, Tennyson's 'Enoch Arden,' and Shelley's 'Alastor.'

MR. H. J. GLAISHER, of Wigmore Street, is publishing in October 'The Ambrose Calendar,' which will specially appeal to

those with literary taste. The borders and pages have been expressly designed by Mr. John Phillips from the decorations of old manuscripts, amongst others the famous 'Book of Kells.'

THE well-known author Wolfgang Kirchbach, whose death in his forty-ninth year is reported from Bad Nauheim, was born in London of German parents. He settled in Germany, where he took up journalism, and became the editor of the *Magazin für Literatur*, and "feuilleton editor," first of the *Neue Dresdener Tageblatt*, and in 1890 of the *Dresdener Nachrichten*. He was the author of a number of novels, among them 'Das Leben auf der Walze' and 'Kinder des Reiches,' and of several plays and volumes of verse. His philosophical writings, 'Was lehrte Jesus?' and 'Das Buch Jesus,' attracted much attention at the time of their publication.

BJÖRNSEN'S novel 'Mary' will be published on October 3rd, and appear in fifteen different translations or foreign editions. It is concerned with the history of an old Norwegian family, and the development of a strong-minded woman by means of love.

WE have to note the publication among Parliamentary Papers of the Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland, 2s. 5d.

NEXT week we shall publish our annual notice of 'German Literature,' by Dr. Heilborn, and 'Russian Literature,' by M. Briusov. The latter has been delayed by the troublous state of the country.

WE shall also notice some school-books suitable for the winter term now at hand.

SCIENCE

SYMBOLIC LOGIC.

The Development of Symbolic Logic. By A. T. Shearman. (Williams & Norgate.)—This volume professes on its title-page to be "a Critical-Historical Study of the Logical Calculus." Its style is smooth and pleasant and, when its author does not argue, lucid. In some places also the work is suggestive, if not convincing. So much we can say in favour of Mr. Shearman's book; more, we regret to say, we cannot. Whether we regard it in its critical or in its historical aspect, we find the work to be, on the whole, prejudiced and superficial, and, as a natural consequence, neither just nor accurate. These defects we believe to be due in part to insufficient reading; but they are evidently due also, and in greater measure, to the author's exaggerated veneration for the founders of the symbolic logic which he accepts as orthodox. The fundamental dicta of these Mr. Shearman regards as established truths which cannot, without fallacy, be contradicted. When a controversialist places him in the awkward dilemma of having to choose between the surrender of one of these dicta and the acceptance of some absurd conclusion, he unhesitatingly accepts the conclusion, and euphemistically calls it a *paradox*. The paradox may appear absurd, but since it follows necessarily from the cherished dictum, it is not, and cannot be, wrong logically. It is no wonder, therefore,

that Mr. Shearman finds himself heavily handicapped when he ventures into controversy with a logician who has but scant reverence for authority, and accepts no dicta except such as common sense can endorse. The principal contributors to the development of symbolic logic since the time of Boole he considers to be "Venn, Schröder, Keynes, Johnson, Mitchell, C. Ladd-Franklin, and Peirce." Of two other logicians, Prof. Jevons and Mr. MacColl, he writes as follows:

"Of these two writers the former unquestionably exercised in England, at any rate, a greater influence than any other logician of his time, while the latter has in all his work shown an ability and inventiveness of a very high order. In spite of these facts, however, I cannot but think that Jevons and Mr. MacColl have not assisted to any great extent in erecting the symbolic structure that is at present available. In the case of Jevons the reason of this seems to be that he was wanting in the power of originating important logical generalisations, and that he failed to appreciate the full significance of the work done by other logicians. The smallness in the number of Mr. MacColl's contributions to the creation of a useful calculus is apparently due to his conviction that it is impossible for him to co-operate with other symbolists, since their procedure involves, in his opinion, many limitations and errors."

In his subsequent criticism the author shows unfairness towards Jevons in unduly dwelling on the now universally perceived weak points in that logician's system—on defects which Jevons, if he had lived, would probably have long ago corrected. The really important contributions of Jevons to symbolic logic, as it was in his day understood, he slurs over with slight notice. He shows still more unfairness towards Mr. MacColl (to whom, however, he devotes much more space), first, by mistranslating that writer's very simple notation; secondly, by attributing some of his leading discoveries to others; and thirdly, by ignoring his important mathematical application of his system in his *Calculus of Limits**—a symbolic instrument which the tyro in mathematics will find useful in dealing with elementary problems, and which the advanced student will find indispensable in some of the high branches. Mr. Shearman in this volume resumes his controversy with Mr. MacColl in *Mind* on the subject of the 'Existential Import of Propositions.' He begins with the following quotation from that writer's sixth paper in *Mind*:—

"We assume our Symbolic Universe (or 'Universe of Discourse') to consist of our universe of realities, e_1, e_2, e_3, \dots , &c., together with our universe of unrealities, o_1, o_2, o_3, \dots , &c., when both these enter into our argument. But when our argument deals only with realities, then our Symbolic Universe e_1, e_2, e_3, \dots , &c., and our universe of realities, e_1, e_2, e_3, \dots , &c., will be the same; there will be no universe of unrealities, o_1, o_2, o_3, \dots , &c. Similarly, our Symbolic Universe may conceivably, but hardly ever in reality, coincide with our universe of unrealities."

After giving a brief résumé of Mr. Bertrand Russell's criticism of this view in *Mind*, Mr. Shearman proceeds thus:—

"Another way of proving that Mr. MacColl's position is untenable is to show that it involves him either in self-contradiction or in the necessity of making unjustifiable assumptions. . . . In the first place, then, it is certainly self-contradictory to speak of two universes of discourse. The Universe of Discourse in Symbolic Logic means all the things that we are talking about, and there cannot be two such groups of 'all.'"

We invite the reader's attention to the words we have put in italics in the latter paragraph.

* A short account of this calculus, in its latest development, will be found in Mr. MacColl's 'Symbolic Logic and its Applications' (Longmans). Dr. Schröder, in his recently published posthumous work (vol. II, part II, of his 'Algebra der Logik'), gives a long account of this calculus, as it first appeared twenty-nine years ago, and strongly recommends it to German mathematicians.

Nowhere does Mr. MacColl "speak of two universes of discourse." On the contrary, he distinctly asserts that there is only one symbolic universe (or "universe of discourse"), as the reader will see by re-reading the extract which Mr. Shearman quotes. We do not for a moment believe that Mr. Shearman intended to mislead, but the effect is the same. By the time the reader of his book has reached the words in italics he has probably but a confused recollection of the extract quoted, and naturally imagines from these words that the author has convicted Mr. MacColl of self-contradiction. A few lines further on Mr. Shearman writes:—

"Next, consider the passages in which Mr. MacColl has made unjustifiable assumptions. He believes that his fundamental division into realities and unrealities supplies a method of getting rid of certain paradoxes that ordinary symbolists have to accept. He says that, whereas these thinkers are led to state 'every round square (a null class) is a triangle,' he can say 'no round square is a triangle.' But such a universal negative can be reached only by labelling some of our compartments real and some unreal, and to do this two premises are assumed, viz., 'no round squares are real,' and 'all triangles are real.'"

Again the italics are ours. These two premises Mr. Shearman calls "unjustifiable assumptions"! Does he then doubt their validity or think they need demonstration? As regards the nature of the so-called "null class," or (as Mr. MacColl prefers to call it) *unreal class*, denoted by the symbol 0, there are two incompatible definitions or conventions. The usual convention hitherto accepted, in spite of its seeming self-contradiction, by all writers on symbolic logic, Mr. MacColl alone excepted, is that this null (or zero) class is a class that has no members. Mr. MacColl maintains that it is a class which, though it has no real members, may have as many unreal members as we choose to assign to it; and that it must have at least one unreal member, namely, itself. So far the difference between the two views may be regarded as merely verbal. Both are compatible, for example, with the statement that centaurs, fairies, mermaids, &c., are non-existent. Where the two views clash is in their respective assumptions as to the possible range, position, or locality of the null class. Symbolists in general assign to it ubiquity; they assert that it is contained in every class, real or unreal. In opposition to this view, Mr. MacColl holds that the null class, being admittedly an unreal class, can never form part of a class of pure realities. The commonly accepted convention of its ubiquity would force us to accept the somewhat staggering paradox that "every man over twelve feet is a woman." Mr. MacColl's proposed convention that it should be restricted to unrealities would imply that this so-called paradox is an impossibility, and therefore a *reductio ad absurdum* of the commonly accepted assumption that leads to it. What appears particularly to have disturbed his fellow-symbolists is a short note by him in *Mind* (No. 54)—a note which they, not unnaturally, regard as a general challenge. Mr. Shearman in replying to this note, should, in fairness, have given it in Mr. MacColl's exact words, which are as follows:—

"May I ask the Boolean logicians who still maintain that their formula ($0A=0$) is necessarily true, whatever the class A may be, to point out the error (if error they find) in the following reasoning? According to their symbolic conventions, the statement ($\bar{X}A=X$) asserts that 'Every X is A,' whatever X and A may represent. By their conventions also the symbol 0 represents non-existence. Let A represent existent. It follows that the statement ($0A=0$) asserts that 'Every non-existence is existent,' an assertion which is self-contradictory. Hence, the statement ($0A=0$)

is not always true for all values (i.e., meanings) of A. Of course, the formula ($0A=0$) holds good in mathematics for every number or ratio A; as, for example ($0 \times 2=0$). But then, in mathematics ($0 \times 2=0$) does not assert that 'Every 0 is 2.'

Mr. Shearman in his reply maintains that there is no absurdity in the paradox that every non-existence (including "centaurs," &c., see p. 165) is existent, and he endeavours to establish its validity by the following curious, but hardly convincing argument:—

"For with two terms 0 and 'existent' the universe of discourse is necessarily divided into four compartments, namely, 0 not-existent, 0 existent, not-0 existent, not-0 not-existent. Whether the four may be expressed as less than four is not a point that we need here consider. Now, when we say 'every non-existence is existent,' what happens is that the first of these compartments is erased. This implies no absurdity."

The best comment upon this "compartment" mode of reasoning is to take a concrete illustration. Suppose a railway company were to set apart a special carriage (or "compartment") for "Mermaids that do not smoke," and that they found, as they probably would, that that carriage always remained empty. Does Mr. Shearman really think that this would justify the conclusion that "all mermaids smoke"? No juggling with "compartments" can hide the plain fact that unrealities (including mermaids) and realities (including smokers) are mutually exclusive classes.

Another point on which the author attacks Mr. MacColl is that writer's theory that statements may be divided not only into the customary divisions of *true* and *false*, but into various other divisions as well, according to the requirements of the problem treated; and that it is especially important to take into account and denote by some special symbols (such as ϵ , η , θ) three mutually exclusive classes which he calls the *certain*, the *impossible*, and the *variable*. What these are Mr. MacColl has made plain by a definition illustrated by a diagram in No. 4005 of *The Athenæum*, and also, though without a diagram, in his recently published book. But, in Mr. Shearman's opinion,

"the objection to this procedure is based on the fact that the considerations according to which such classifications are reached all refer to the relation in which the thinker stands to the proposition, and not to the proposition itself."

If Mr. Shearman had given more serious study to the theory which he condemns, he would have perceived that it is entirely independent of psychological considerations. The statement ($7 \times 9=63$), for example, is a *certain*, and the statement ($7 \times 9=64$) an *impossibility*, whether or not Mr. Shearman's "thinker" happens to know the multiplication table. Again, if, by our data, a number is taken at random between 6 and 12, the statement that it will be between 4 and 20 is a *certain*, that it will be less than 3 is an *impossibility*, and that it will be greater than 8 is a *variable*, that is to say, possible, but uncertain. Surely these are plain facts which no "thinker," wise or foolish, can alter. After admitting that in a certain controversy with other symbolists Mr. MacColl has proved his point, the author makes this curious reservation:—

"But he is not justified in constructing formulæ upon this plane. At any rate, those that he here constructs form no part of pure logic, for in this the force of the proposition consists in the definite erasure or salvation of certain compartments."

In other words, symbolic logic *must* confine its operations within Dr. Venn's ingenious, but rather narrow compartments; and since Mr. MacColl's system refuses to be thus restricted, it should—whatever its advan-

tages as an instrument of research—be denied all right to the title of "pure logic"!

We have dwelt at some length on the author's hostile criticism of Mr. MacColl's logical doctrines, partly because this criticism occupies a prominent position in his book, but chiefly because the questions discussed, and especially that of the "existential import of propositions," are receiving more and more attention from logicians. The majority of writers on the traditional logic appear to incline—on this last question at least—towards the views of Mr. MacColl, while his fellow-symbolists are all, or nearly all against him. The question of "existential import" may appear trivial in itself, but, like the invention of the symbol 0 in arithmetic, it involves an important principle which may yet prove to have far-reaching effects both in exact science and speculative philosophy.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE *Mémoires* of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen for 1904, just issued, contain two papers. The principal one, by Messrs. Thomsen and Jessen, describes a find of the early Stone Age at Brabrand, near Aarhus. Mr. Thomsen states that this discovery presented conditions of stratification so favourable as to offer a series of implements previously unknown, and at the same time to enable the successive periods of deposit to be determined with precision; and that in consequence it has thrown new light upon the civilization of the Stone Age, and has added a link to the long chain which begins with the rudest fashionings of stone, and ends with the marvellous technique displayed in Denmark at the conclusion of the Stone Age. The site of the discovery was at the eastern end of the long and straight Lake of Brabrand, which passes through the river of Aarhus to the Cattegat, in a spot which in early times must have formed with that river an islet. Among the objects specially noted are: a hatchet of deer horn attached to a thick wooden handle, from which the bark had not been removed (the hatchet having been broken away from the handle at the original hole made for the attachment at its narrower part, another hole was drilled through the broader part); a hatchet ornamented with lozenge-shaped figures bounded by parallel lines, and with parallel bands of dots and of triangular figures formed by the broken point of a flint-flake; a bone comb of five teeth, of which three remain; the left shoulder-blade of an aurochs, from which three roundels have been partially cut out, and six similar bones, belonging to various animals, with a fragment of a ring detached from one of them; in pottery, a vase, almost complete, with an ornament on the edge formed by the finger-nails of the operator, and fragments of similar ones; a piece of curved wood, apparently for throwing; a long piece of wood, worked to a point at the lower end; and many piles.

The other paper is rather antiquarian than anthropological, treating on the presence of "acoustic jars" in certain Danish churches. These contrivances are not, we believe, uncommon in churches in England.

Theolith controversy has been raised in the weekly article on science contributed by the Hon. R. J. Strutt to *The Tribune*. Mr. Strutt holds that "it has now been conclusively proved that these coliths are of purely natural origin," and relates the experiments made by Prof. Marcellin Boule at the cement works of Mantes. Mr. A. S.

Kennard rejoins that those experiments do not prove that coliths are produced at wash-mills, and, if they did, it would only show that there were wash-mills in colithic times. On neither side do these arguments seem conclusive. M. Boule's experiments show that these rude implements may be formed by processes analogous to the action of whirlpools and currents, but do not show that some such implements may not have been formed by human workmanship. What these experiments have done is to weaken the evidence in favour of human action afforded by these coliths.

Dr. Munro has contributed to the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Edinburgh notes (1) on a human skeleton found, with prehistoric objects, at Great Casterton, Rutland, and (2) on a stone cist, containing a skeleton and an urn, found at Largs, Ayrshire. The Hon. John Abercromby has added a report on the urn, and Prof. D. J. Cunningham a report on the two skulls. The Rutland cranium is dolichocephalic; the Largs one is brachycephalic, and the urn or beaker is placed by Mr. Abercromby far back in the Bronze Age. Dr. Munro adds some characteristic and instructive observations on the ethnic elements which have helped to mould the physical characters of the highly mixed population now inhabiting the British Isles. As for the brachycephalic hordes who ultimately pushed their way into Britain and introduced the Celtic language, he is at a loss to account for their origin or racial characteristics, noting only that they possessed round-headed and mentally capacious brain-cases.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN announce 'The Electron Theory,' a book for popular use by Mr. E. E. Fournier; and 'Essays in Pastoral Medicine,' by Dr. A. O'Malley and Dr. J. J. Walsh.

THE Cambridge University Press announce Vol. II. of 'A Treatise on the Theory of Alternating Currents,' by Mr. A. Russell; and new editions of Prof. J. J. Thomson's 'Conduction of Electricity through Gases,' and Prof. Love's 'Theoretical Mechanics.' Vol. III. of the 'Reports of the Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits' is also announced, and will deal with 'Linguistics.'

THE death, in his sixty-ninth year, is announced from Breslau of the distinguished oculist Prof. Hermann Cohn. He wrote several works on the care of the eye in schools, and was able to effect many important reforms in this respect. Among his best-known writings are 'Die Hygiene des Auges in den Schulen,' 'Ueber die Notwendigkeit der Einführung von Schulärzten,' and a 'Lehrbuch der Hygiene des Auges.'

A good piece of geographical exploration in Central Africa was accomplished by Lieut. Lancrenon, of the colonial artillery, in 1905, and a description of it appears in the last proceedings of the Paris Geographical Society. For some years the French authorities have been anxious to discover a practicable route between Fort Carnot, on the Sanga, and Lai, on the Logone. In 1901 an expedition under Capt. Löffler failed in the attempt, after losing more than half its number. Lai is the centre of a fertile country abounding in cattle and horses, whereas Carnot is surrounded by an arid and unproductive region. On July 5th, 1905, M. Lancrenon left Carnot with his little caravan of twenty-five, including three other Frenchmen, and on September 4th

he reached Lai in safety. He traversed an unknown country inhabited by peaceful tribes, some of whom had never heard of the white man. On the N'Gu river he discovered a cataract of over 300 feet. When he reached the Logone valley he encountered the hostile Laka tribe, but altogether in a march of 395 miles he lost only two men. In December M. Lancron, having returned to Carnot, paid a second visit to Lai, following a different route, which he covered in seventeen days. During these journeys he traced an itinerary of over 1,000 miles.

The Cambrian Natural Observer for 1905, which we have just received, is somewhat late in making its appearance. It is edited by Mr. Arthur Mee, of Tremynfa, Llanishen, Cardiff, and gives a record of the work of the Astronomical Society of Wales. The year was one of great activity in solar spots, many of which were carefully observed by Mr. Mee and others. The solar eclipse of August 30th was only a small partial one in Wales, but some of the observations were of interest, particularly that, by Mr. T. Harries, of the lunar limb seen off the sun's disk. Two lunar eclipses (on February 19th and August 15th) were well observed. The little volume contains also meteorological and other observations, particularly of the splendid aurora seen on the evening of November 15th. Mr. G. Goodman contributes temperature records at Cardiff, showing that the lowest readings (26°·5) occurred in January and November, and the highest (78°) in June, the latter temperature being also nearly reached in July. Regret is expressed at the loss sustained by the death of Mr. G. Carslake Thompson. The illustrations, which are good, include views of the Cardiff City Observatory and telescope, the gift of the late Mr. F. G. Evans.

DR. H. J. KLEIN, of Cologne, has published a treatise, 'Neubildungen auf dem Monde,' in which he maintains that physical changes have undoubtedly taken place in some cases on the moon's surface, notwithstanding recent attempts to controvert this idea. One of the most notable of his instances is founded on his own observations of the crater Hyginus N.

THE volume of the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1908 does not show any further changes in the contents of this valuable annual. M. Loewy remarks that those which have been introduced within little more than a quarter of a century "ont amené, dans les différentes parties de cette éphéméride, une augmentation qui double à peu près le volume." It was with the issue for 1876 that his own superintendence began of a work which, started by Picard in 1679, has suffered no interruption since. A useful feature is the extensive table of latitudes and longitudes of places in all parts of the world. The longitudes are given, both in degrees and in time, for the meridian of Paris.

FINLAY'S comet (*d*, 1906) is now a little to the south-west of δ Geminorum, and at the end of the month will be about twelve degrees due south of Castor. But it can only be seen with telescopes of very high power, and will soon cease to be visible, even with their aid. The next return will be due about the end of 1912.

A SMALL planet was photographed by Dr. Max Wolf at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the night of the 30th ult., which, though it was not far from the place of Maia, No. 66, can hardly be identical with it, because its motion in declination is much greater than that calculated for Maia; so that it is probably another new planet.

FINE ARTS

Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania—Excavations at Nippur: Plans, &c., of the Buildings. Part I. (Philadelphia.)

A GOOD deal of literature has already grown up round the very meritorious work of the University of Pennsylvania on the city and temple of Bel at Nippur. First came the volumes in which Dr. Peters—not then, at any rate, an Assyriologist—described the many difficulties and checks experienced by the expedition led by him, culminating in its ignominious flight and the burning of its camp by the Arabs. Later came the news that his successor Dr. Haynes, greatly daring, had set both the Arabs and the malaria at naught by braving the heat of the summer, and had succeeded in continuing the work through the entire year. Then followed Dr. Hilprecht's very long and not entirely satisfactory account of the tablets which formed the chief spoils of the expedition, and his 'Explorations in Bible Lands,' which for the first time gave a coherent and readable account of the doings of the expedition. The present seems to be what the French would call a "definitive" publication, which when complete will leave nothing to be told concerning the many buildings at Nippur unearthed by the expedition, or the objects there found. The part now under review contains the plans and measurements made in the excavations by Mr. Joseph Meyer, Mr. P. H. Field and Mr. Colman d'Erney successively, with some thirty plates of large-scale photographs and many architectural plans. The size of the volume, which measures 16 by 11 inches, has permitted of these being reproduced with an attention to detail rare in a work of this kind.

It is the "descriptive letterpress" by Mr. Clarence S. Fisher, however, that accompanies these plates, which must here claim most attention. Without going into technical details, Mr. Fisher has set himself to give a much-needed description of the physical features of Babylonia as a whole, which is of the highest importance to the archæologist. Whether he is right in saying that the union of clay, chalk, and sand there found makes an ideal soil for agriculture need not be discussed; but he is undoubtedly right when he points out that Babylonia is the first home of the wheat-plant, and he might have added of the date-palm, the two vegetable products which have, perhaps, done the most for the civilization of mankind. That Babylonia is also the country where we find the earliest records of man in a civilized state has long been recognized; but Mr. Fisher makes, so far as we are aware, an entirely new point when he tells us that many (perhaps all) of the ancient Babylonian cities, which we have been accustomed to consider inland towns, were originally seaports.

Thanks to the constant shifting of rivers like the Tigris and Euphrates, Shirpurla or Telloh, Sippar or Fara, were once as much on the shores of the Persian Gulf as Eridu and "Ur of the Chaldees"; and all this goes to support the hitherto incredible tradition preserved by Berossus that the earliest inhabitants received their share of culture from strangers who came up the Gulf in ships. Mr. Fisher shows, with great appearance of probability, that this culture worked upwards from the shores of the Gulf, the oldest towns being those nearest the sea, and that its spread was everywhere marked by the establishment of cities, and canals connecting them with the rivers which formed the main arteries of corporate life. Whence came the seafarers possessed of sufficient engineering and architectural skill for the construction of canals and cities, at so early a date, he offers no hint; nor is any, we think, suggested by the present state of our knowledge.

Be this as it may, his account of the works in Nippur, or, as its founder called it, the city of En-lil ("Lord of the Air"), is full of interest. Thanks to him, we can here trace the foundation of the huge temple, built on a platform raised above the surrounding plain in order to protect it, as he says, from the yearly inundation. Round this grew the important public buildings, such as the royal palace and its fortress, surrounded by the zigzag wall which he holds to be typical of the times before Sargon of Akkad, whose date is generally put at 3750 B.C. The ever-increasing archives of the temple, written on clay tablets, were for the most part stored in chambers or cloisters constructed in the wall itself, and the portentous growth of their numbers made the periodical reconstruction of this necessary. Nearly all these buildings were made of baked bricks, so that their remains have lasted without much deterioration; but outside this—in what must at first have been the suburbs of the town—were scattered the villas of the merchants and the huts of their workmen, built in unburnt or sun-dried bricks which have long since crumbled into dust. The reconstruction of nearly the whole city by Sargon's son Naram-Sin is also clearly shown by Mr. Fisher; and the gradual evolution of the temple from what was once a building in one story on a raised platform to one of four floors, raised one above the other in roughly pyramidal form, and communicating with each other by straight staircases, also comes out clearly enough. We are therefore able to trace with fair certainty the development of the city until the fatal day when the rise of Babylon caused its decline, and it became the haunt of foreign settlers like the Jews, the only relics of whose occupation are the thousands of magic bowls constantly occurring in the upper levels of the site.

One word may be spared as to the technical details of the building. The earliest bricks were made of clay mixed with chopped straw, both ingredients being, as has been noticed, native to the

soil. But these bore, perhaps by accident, a channel caused by the deeply impressed thumb of the brick-maker, and this turned out to be such an effective "bond" with the mortar then in use that at last it evolved into five longitudinal scores, made apparently with the fingers. So effective were these last that even at the present day it is almost impossible to separate the bricks of two well-laid courses without breaking them. As for the archives, the tablets were all stored in clay jars waterproofed with bitumen; but, owing perhaps to the scarcity of material, only the bottom of the jar was baked, the walls being formed of raw clay with a thin daub of pitch. From this Mr. Fisher gathers that the jars were from the first buried in the earth, with only the tops accessible. Among the most valuable finds of the expedition was a fairly complete builder's plan (here reproduced) of the city as it existed in pre-Sargonic times, showing the temple, the gates, and the canals in recognizable form, with their descriptions in cuneiform script.

Altogether we may heartily congratulate both the University and Mr. Fisher on the first part of a book, which bids fair to be a most valuable contribution to science. We have noticed some typographical errors, such as "superceded" for *superseded*, and the transmutation of Capitaine Croz's patronymic into "Gros"; but these are trifles.

It was inevitable, notwithstanding all the existing literature on the subject, that the Scottish capital should make the theme of one of the "Ancient Cities" series; hence we have Miss M. G. Williamson's *Edinburgh: a Historical and Topographical Account of the City* (Methuen). Miss Williamson remarks of Edinburgh that "there is singularly little to see, but there is a great deal to think about." The first part of this statement cannot be accepted without hesitation: as to the second there can be no question. Miss Williamson's book will at any rate give the interested reader plenty to "think about," especially if he does not already know his Edinburgh. Its purpose is to connect the history of the city with its chief objects of interest, and this is achieved, on the whole, with success. In the opening chapters the history of Edinburgh is traced from the early days regarding which legend is more obligingly copious than authentic, down to the reign of James VI., and (more slightly) to the time of the '45, when Charles Edward Stuart had one glorious hour of life in the old home of his ancestors under the shadow of Arthur's Seat. In later chapters parts of the history are given in greater detail, linked with objects, such as the Castle and Holyrood, round which that history centres. The section dealing with the literary lights of old Edinburgh is perhaps the least satisfactory in the book. What claims have John Knox and William Carstairs, and the "saintly Leighton" to figure here? On the other hand, the chapter on the old social life and customs of the city is excellent. It is full of interesting and accurate detail, and brings out vividly the strange admixture of charm and squalor which was to be seen in "mine own romantic town" before that designation became familiar. An excellent

itinerary is included for the benefit of hurried visitors, and there are some charming drawings by Mr. Herbert Railton. The index is full and serviceable.

Illustrated Catalogue of a Loan Collection of Portraits in the Examination Schools, Oxford, 1906. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This, the third exhibition of Oxford portraits, was intended to cover the creative period of native English art. Under the Tudors and the Stuarts portraiture was almost entirely in the hands of foreigners; to Sir James Thornhill and his greater pupil Hogarth is ascribed the earliest formation, between 1720 and 1730, of a British School. The typical artist of the eighteenth century was Reynolds, by whose exertions the Royal Academy was founded in 1768. With his great name are associated those of Gainsborough, Romney, Hoppner, Lawrence, all well represented in this collection. From the brushes of Raeburn and Wilkie no portraits exist in Oxford.

But besides their artistic value, the portraits then exhibited amply illustrate the social, literary, and scientific annals of the century. The well-known Addison from Magdalen College Hall shows his juvenile face, grey periwig, and bright blue velvet coat; the Bodleian sent an equally youthful Prior by the elder Richardson. A delicate, feminine Pope, and a Swift whose plump, contented face is not yet worn by the fierce, haggard lines, the *seva indignatio*, of later years, are attributed to Charles Jervas. Of Gibbon we have the noble Romney and Lord Rosebery's wonderful Reynolds, in which, "while the oddness and vulgarity of the features are refined away, the likeness is perfectly preserved." Garrick, with his inimitable mocking mask, holds open not a Shakespeare, but a Terence; a Samuel Johnson, ascribed to Miss Reynolds, is amongst the less pleasant of his many portraits. Tom Warton looks out from the canvas sturdy and swarthy; his brother Joseph is every inch a schoolmaster. A large, powerful, dominant face and figure belong to Young, of the 'Night Thoughts.' Remembered now by two lines only, it was for half a century the most admired of sacred poems. Burke ascribed to early study of it his own magnificent diction; in the well-thumbed copy used by him he wrote the lines,

Jove claimed the verse old Homer sung,
But God himself inspired Young.

Greatest amongst eighteenth-century divines is the Bishop Butler from Oriel; of interest more ephemeral is smooth, courtly Sacheverell. The fine Opie of Priestley suggests a highly spiritualized Robespierre; Romney's John Wesley shows the long nose, noble forehead, pinched, narrow mouth and chin; while an unknown artist faithfully renders Whitefield's squint, which, it was said, in him as in Edward Irving, added strange piquancy to very handsome features. Amongst lawyers, Lord Stowell beams majestic, judicial, positive, looking as if, like Elijah Pogram, he defied the universe; Blackstone's cheery face justifies Boswell's statement that he compiled his 'Commentaries' with a bottle of port ever beside him. Science exhibits Flamsteed's compressed mathematical mouth, and Sir Hans Sloane, bewigged and robed, in magisterial placidity of conviction. Burney, with gay Doctor's gown and scroll of music, smiles confirmation of Daddy Crisp's insistence on his great social charm.

Post alii! Dr. Adam of Pembroke, Johnson's friend and entertainer; Provost Eveleigh, grandfather of the Oriel "Noetics," and the introducer of public examinations into the University; the "Sweet Queen"

of Fanny Burney; Hough, who as President of Magdalen valiantly withstood King James II.; magnificent old Cyril Jackson; Kyrle, the Man of Ross; Sir Roger Newdigate, and Bishop Heber; besides store of knights and barons bold, who figured in their day as Chancellors or benefactors, and whose memorial, except for these presentments, is perished with them. The exhibition was at once a lesson in art and a study in English history; the University has done well to commemorate it in this volume, with sixty-eight reproductions, a lucid preface by Mr. Lionel Cust, and full indexes of painters, portraits, and contributors.

No. 3 of the "Tower Press Booklets" (Dublin, Maunsell & Co.), entitled *Reminiscences of the Impressionist Painters*, is an interesting little lecture delivered by Mr. George Moore on the occasion of the Exhibition of Modern Art in Dublin. Mr. Moore knew Manet, Monet, and Sisley before they belonged to artistic history, and his vivid sketch of them and their circle was well worth preserving, though occasionally too personal to be in good taste. We note that the late Charles Furse is made into "Furze."

Fine-Art Gossip.

AN exhibition of the works of Mr. Holman Hunt is being organized by Messrs. Ernest Brown & Phillips, with the co-operation of the artist, and will take place at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, in October.

MESSRS. DICKINSON held a private view last Thursday of water-colour drawings of Oxford by Mr. Allen Shuffrey.

RECENT additions to the Tate Gallery are 'The Deserted Mill' (No. 2070), by Mr. G. D. Leslie, R.A., and 'The Heretic' (No. 2071), by Mr. Frank Craig. These pictures were, we may remind our readers, purchased this summer by the President and Council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest. Although both were three weeks ago placed on the official notice-board at Millbank as having been "added to the Gallery since the latest edition of the catalogue," the former has only within the last few days been hung in Room XIV.; the latter has not yet been placed in the Gallery.

THE October number of *The Connoisseur* will contain the first of a series of illustrated articles on Mr. Pierpoint Morgan's English collection of pictures by old masters and other artists. The articles are written by Mr. W. Roberts, who, with Mr. Humphry Ward, has been for some years engaged in compiling an exhaustive 'Catalogue Raisonné' of Mr. Morgan's pictures.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. announce in art 'The Old Engravers of England in their Relation to Contemporary Life and Art,' by Mr. M. C. Salaman; 'Porcelain,' by Mr. W. C. Burton; 'Landscape Painting in Oil Colour,' by Mr. Alfred East, A.R.A.; and 'Flowers from Shakespeare's Garden,' a posy from the plays, pictured by Mr. Walter Crane.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH & Co. are publishing this season 'Westminster Abbey and the King's Craftsmen,' by Mr. W. R. Lethaby; 'The Interpretation of Nature in Earlier Greek Art,' by Prof. E. Löwy, translated by Mr. John Fothergill; 'The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood,' by Mr. F. M. Hueffer; and 'Perugino,' by Mr. Edward Hutton.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

LAST week we were able to notice the performances up to and including the concert in the Shire Hall on the Wednesday evening. On the following morning Sir Edward Elgar's 'The Apostles' was given in the Cathedral. Reference has been made on various occasions to this work, and it is most likely that something will have to be said about it when it is performed at the forthcoming Birmingham Festival along with the composer's new oratorio 'The Kingdom,' with which it is immediately connected. For the present, then, we have only to record an admirable rendering under the direction of Dr. Sinclair. The soloists (Misses Agnes Nicholls and Muriel Foster, and Messrs. John Coates, William Higley, Ffrangcon-Davies, and Dalton Baker), choir, and orchestra all seemed determined not only to give the letter of the music, but also to get at its spirit.

In the evening there was a work of very different character, viz., the 'Te Deum,' for three choirs, orchestra, and organ, composed by Berlioz, produced at St. Eustache, Paris, April 30th, 1855. This was originally intended to form an episode in a composition glorifying the military fame of Napoleon, which was to be entitled 'The Return of the First Consul from his Italian Campaign.' In a letter to a Russian composer, which is dated February 23rd, 1849, Berlioz says he is hard at work on the 'Te Deum'; but the original scheme, like others planned by him, was never carried out.

The 'Te Deum' is a work of which Berlioz was proud, especially the final section, the "Judex crederis," which he describes as "without doubt my greatest creation." It is, indeed, a remarkably impressive movement. The strongly marked rhythm of the "Judgment" theme, which is heard nearly throughout the movement, the persistent figure in the orchestra at the words "Per singulos dies," and the wonderful working-up to the climax—all these characteristic features betoken genius of a high order. The performance of the work was very fine. The tenor solo was ably rendered by Mr. Ben Davies. After it came Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise.' The two works are poles apart in style, and it is not surprising to learn from the letters of the composers that, though on friendly terms with each other, there was no genuine sympathy between them in matters concerning their art.

There was the usual performance of 'The Messiah' on the Friday morning, the festival closing in the evening with a chamber concert in the Shire Hall, in which the Nora Clench Quartet took part.

Musical Gossip.

At the Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall on Thursday of last week was performed,

for the first time in England, the 'Entr'acte Symphonique' from Alfred Bruneau's 'Mésidor,' an opera produced in Paris nine years ago, and founded on Emile Zola's 'Poem of Labour.' The four acts deal with the four seasons, and the prelude played at Queen's Hall precedes the last act. It is based on a beautiful melody typifying spring, around which are grouped several less important subjects, and the music, which shows marked originality, works up to a striking climax.—On the following evening satisfactory performances were given of Beethoven's Symphony in B flat and Concerto in C minor. The soloist in the latter was Miss Fanny Davies, who discharged her task in her usual sound and artistic style.

MR. JAN BLOCKX, composer of the successful opera 'La Princesse d'Auberge,' has given his impressions, in a 'Symphonic Triptych,' of All Souls' Day, Christmas, and Easter, and these were well rendered by Mr. Wood and his orchestra last Tuesday. The music is clever and taking, though the bell effects in the first and third movements are somewhat too persistent. The delicate Christmas pastoral middle section offers, however, good contrast.

ON Wednesday the programme included Bach's 'Brandenburg' Concerto, No. 4, with Messrs. Verbrugghen, Fransella, Borlée, and Kiddle as soloists; Schubert's Symphony in C, which was finely rendered; and the first appearance of Miss Grace Smith, who gave a fluent interpretation of Mozart's Concerto, No. 2.

GEORGES JACOBI, the well-known composer of ballet music, and conductor of the Alhambra orchestra for twenty-six years, died at his residence, Camden Town, on Thursday last week. He was born at Berlin in 1840, studied at the Paris Conservatoire, and before coming to London conducted at the Bouffes Parisiens, where most of Offenbach's operas were produced.

MR. SEDLEY TAYLOR is publishing with the Cambridge University Press a book on a subject which has attracted several musicians, 'The Indebtedness of Handel to Works by other Composers.'

A NEW comedy opera, the joint work of Messrs. Percy French and Houston Collinson, whose 'Noah's Ark' was received with favour last Christmas at the Waldorf Theatre, is in preparation.

MR. JOSEPH BENNETT, well known for years both as a writer and musical critic, on the occasion of his retirement from public life, is to be entertained at a banquet, organized by the Concert-goers' Club, early in November, with Sir Alexander Mackenzie in the chair. Mr. Bennett will also be entertained by his colleagues on the musical press at a private dinner on October 31st.

THE Roman pianist and composer G. Scambati has just brought to completion a 'Requiem,' which will be performed on November 9th at Cologne, and later at Mainz. The 'Requiem' is being published by Messrs. Schott & Co., and promises to be a work of considerable interest.

It was recently announced that Lorenzo Perosi had composed an opera entitled 'Leggenda Svizzera,' but the composer at once contradicted the report. It is easy to understand how the mistake arose: according to *Le Ménestrel*, the composer of the above-named opera is Lorenzo Parodi.

M. WECKERLIN has found the autograph of the biography written by Berlioz himself for his friend Joseph d'Ortigue, by whom it was published (December, 1832). The French composer, says M. A. Pougin in

Le Ménestrel of the 16th inst., knew and appreciated the proverb "On n'est jamais mieux servi que par soi-même," and by way of proof he quotes the description Berlioz gives of his personal appearance. Here is one sentence from it:—

"Les traits de son visage sont beaux et bien marqués; un nez aquilin, une bouche fine et petite, le menton saillant, des yeux enfoncés et perçants, qui parfois se couvrent d'un voile de mélancolie et de langueur."

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.—Sat. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.
Sat. Herr Kreisler's Violin Recital, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

DRURY LANE.—*The Bondman*. By Hall Caine.

SUFFICIENT departure from the story is made in the dramatization by Mr. Hall Caine of his fine novel 'The Bondman' almost to justify the claim of the play to be regarded as an original work. The alterations that have been effected are, it is true, in the environment of the tale rather than in its essentials, and the most important is of doubtful expediency. This consists of the substitution of Sicily for Iceland as the scene of the more dramatic portion of the action. In favour of this it may be, and is, urged that the scene of 'The Prodigal Son,' last year's autumnal drama from the same source, was also Iceland, and that a risk that might interfere with the chance of popularity was involved in its employment. This is looking too far back, and is altogether too prudent. Last year's drama is as much a thing of the past as would have been last year's snows, if we had had any, and memories concerning it could scarcely have influenced the fortunes of this year's experiment. Relations between the Isle of Man and Iceland are moreover more probable than those between Manxland and Sicily. These things are not advanced as of much significance. From the point of view of scenic effect something may be urged in favour of the change. The "hoarse Trinacrian shore" has a music of its own, and the cruelty of the scenes in the sulphur mines is more easily conceivable under Sicilian than under Danish rule. At any rate, the closing action fits one country as well as another, and the final scene, though reached by circuitous approaches, is effective as well as beautiful. That the fatal ending had been abandoned, and that, as in the case of Romeo, a milder sentence had been decreed, "Not body's death, but body's banishment," is known, having been proclaimed and vindicated by Mr. Arthur Collins. This end—in which from a rock on the sunlit island, Jason contemplates the vessel containing all he loves sailing away for England—came at the close of an apparently interminable scene, but was very pathetic when reached. One advantage of the arrangement by which the whole was submitted to a special

public at a general rehearsal was that the management was furnished with proof in how much need the whole stood of excision. That some profit did not spring from the chance thus afforded may not be said. It was, however, inadequate, and further abridgment is an imperious necessity.

As at present arranged, the story begins in the Isle of Man, a beautiful view in which constitutes an opening tableau. The brotherly relations between Jason and Michael Sunlocks, on which in the novel so much stress is laid, are narrated by different characters or evolved in course of action. Both are in search of each other—Michael with benevolent purpose, and Jason animated with deadliest intentions. The "divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will," ordains that at the moment when, with murderous thoughts, Jason arrives in search of Michael at the Fairbrother farm, the object of his quest has just sailed for Sicily on an errand of mercy, with a promise to return in a couple of years to claim as his own the fair Greeba. Not two, but three years elapse, and nothing is heard of the wanderer. Wrapt up in the love of Greeba, in whose heart he has all but supplanted his brother, Jason has allowed his thoughts of animosity to slumber. During the festivities of harvest time he proposes to her, and is accepted. No sooner has the word "yes" been spoken than a letter is received from Michael by Greeba, accounting for his silence, and bidding her go out to be married to him in Sicily, where he has headed a successful revolution. His bidding is executed, and Greeba in the third act is seen as a moderately happy wife. She has been followed however, by Jason, all whose worse nature is again aroused, and who has, with purpose of murder in his heart, entered his brother's house. In what follows the plot of the novel is closely adhered to. Unable to dissuade Jason from his schemes of vengeance, Greeba summons assistance and gives him into custody. For the offence with which he is charged Jason is sent to the sulphur mines. Here he is joined by Michael, whom a turn of fortune's wheel has hurled from power and converted into a traitor. Some remote influence of kinship asserts itself, and, before they know one another, the stronger brother becomes the weaker's champion and support. When ultimately their relationship is revealed, all thought of vengeance has passed once more from the mind of Jason, and been replaced by a heavenly pity and resolution of self-sacrifice. To the island in which Michael Sunlocks is confined, awaiting the carrying out of a death sentence, Jason penetrates. Here he arranges for his brother's escape, reconciling and reuniting him to the wife he has learnt to mistrust, placing himself as Bondman in his stead, and taking upon himself the death penalty that has been incurred.

Very far from doing justice to an heroic story is this bald narrative. Portions of it drag in the telling, and the final sacrifice of Jason resembles somewhat too closely

that of Sydney Carton in 'The Tale of Two Cities.' Still the whole is pervaded by a fine and potent spirit, and when it is taken in quicker time will rank among the most exemplary of Drury Lane successes. Mrs. Patrick Campbell is scarcely girlish enough for Greeba. Mr. Frank Cooper as Jason and Mr. Henry Ainley as Michael Sunlocks were finely contrasted. Mr. Henry Neville and Miss Marie Illington were the Fairbrothers; Mr. Austin Melford, Father Ferrati; and Mr. Lionel Brough, Grandfather. The principal characters were received with much favour, and the whole was a success.

WYNDHAM'S THEATRE.—*Peter's Mother: a Comedy in Three Acts.* By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture.—*The Sixth Commandment: a One-Act Play.* By C. Hamilton.

FOR what in 'The Lonely Millionaires,' her previous dramatic venture, was promise, Mrs. Henry de la Pasture in 'Peter's Mother' substitutes performance. In psychology and in dialogue the later piece is not only a great advance upon its predecessor, but may also claim to be one of the best and brightest works that recent years have given to the stage. Though its first appeal to the public was made as a novel, it was written, we are told, as a play. This may well have been, the disposition of the scenes being clever, the grouping of the characters dramatic, and the chief defects of the play—the length of certain scenes and the manner in which the characters shuffle on and off of the stage—as characteristic of the dramatist as of the adapter. As compensation for a slight tendency to verbosity may be counted the healthiness of the whole and the humanism with which it is informed. It is principally a disquisition on maternal tenderness, but among the lights in which it may be viewed is that of a study in heredity; the development of the impetuous and self-willed son into a greater prig than his dead father is ingenious and effective.

In Barracombe House, Devon, in which the action passes, beneath an appearance of calm all is not well. Unknown to his wife, Lady Mary Crewys, Sir Timothy Crewys is under the necessity of undergoing a serious operation, the results of which the medical attendant contemplates with some trepidation. As the outcome of a general crotchety which makes him, among other things, a pro-Boer, Sir Timothy insists that the knowledge of his state shall be kept from his wife. This unpropitious moment is chosen by his son Peter to join as a volunteer the British army (the period is 1899) in South Africa. Learning that her son starts the next day from Southampton, Lady Mary announces her intention of seeing him off. Under these conditions it becomes necessary to tell her the reason why she should be by the side of her husband, the operation upon whom is fixed for that day. Even then it is difficult to persuade her that the claims of maternity are not greater than those of wifehood.

Two years and four months elapse, and

Lady Mary, now a widow, is dreaming of second nuptials with John Crewys, Q.C., her husband's cousin and her own best friend and adviser. The first gleam of sunshine has come into her life, and she has brightened up the old house in anticipation of her son's return. Peter comes back, minus an arm, but in other respects his father's double. Over the poor woman the chilling influences reassert themselves, and she dares not think of communicating to her son her new dreams. Peter has had, however, some love passages with a certain Sarah Hewel, who, with a sublime self-confidence, promises to bring him to better ways of thinking. Holding herself as a lure, she succeeds in her self-imposed task, and at the conclusion two not very inspiring love affairs are in the way of a happy solution.

This sympathetic work is brightly and well played. Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of Mrs. de la Pasture consists in supplying Miss Marion Terry with a part in which the sweet womanliness of that accomplished actress asserts itself to the highest advantage. The illuminating power of a late-found joy in life and its timid repression under a repetition of the freezing influences to which she had long been subject are shown with unsurpassable art. Mr. A. E. Matthews as Peter and Mr. Fred Kerr as John Crewys give admirably life-like presentations; and Mr. Norman McKinnel realizes the crotchety Sir Timothy. Clever sketches are furnished by Miss Dolores Drummond, Miss Alice Beet, and Mr. E. W. Garden; but Miss Hilda Trevelyan is scarcely adapted to the fascinating Sarah. The performance was received, as it deserved, with much enthusiasm, and the piece establishes the right of Mrs. de la Pasture to a place among our few dramatists.

A terribly lugubrious piece is Mr. Hamilton's 'The Sixth Commandment.' Under the influence of extreme poverty, and in the vain hope of saving the life of their child, Johannes and Anna have murdered a woman who has sought refuge in their hut in the Black Forest. With indescribable terror they learn that their victim was the beloved wife of Martin, the brother of Johannes, who, breathing purposes of vengeance, has, under supernatural promptings, traced her to their cottage. The two brothers are well played by Messrs. Percival Stevens and Walter Hampden. Miss Madge McIntosh shows flashes of genuine power as the wife.

Dramatic Gossip.

'JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND' was revived on Monday at the Court Theatre, Mr. Louis Calvert reappearing as Broadbent, and Miss Ellen O'Malley as the heroine. Mr. Ben Webster was seen for the first time as Larry Doyle, Mr. E. Gurney was Father Dempsey, and Mr. James Hearn was Haffigan.

MR. J. M. BARRIE is engaged upon a new play, which at the close of the American season will be presented in London by Miss Maude Adams.

ON the revival of 'Peter Pan' in December Miss Pauline Chase will present the title rôle.

MR. BARRIE'S 'Little Minister' is in rehearsal at the Court Theatre, Dresden, and Mr. Bernard Shaw's 'You Never Can Tell' at the Kleines Theater, Berlin.

NEXT Tuesday afternoon 'Silverbox,' a new play by Mr. John Galsworthy, will be produced at the Court by Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker.

MR. NORMAN V. NORMAN will shortly produce a piece founded by the Rev. Frederick Langbridge upon an incident in 'Esmond.' He will himself play the Chevalier to the Beatrix Esmond of Miss Beatrice Wilson.

MR. E. H. SOTHERN AND MISS JULIA MARLOWE will appear at the Waldorf next April in an English version of Hauptmann's 'Sunken Bell.' Adaptations of works of Sudermann, D'Annunzio, and Maeterlinck, together with some Shakspearean masterpieces, are also promised.

WHILE on his country tour Mr. Tree is occupied with arrangements for the production in London of 'Macbeth' and 'Antony and Cleopatra,' which will be included in his winter programme at His Majesty's.

MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER will appear, by invitation of the governors of the Shakspeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, in 'Macbeth,' Mrs. Bouchier (Miss Violet Vanbrugh) playing Lady Macbeth.

'CAUGHT IN THE RAIN' is the title of a play in which, under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman, Mr. William Collier will reappear in London.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL announce 'Joseph Jefferson: Reminiscences of a Fellow Player,' by Mr. Francis Wilson, who has, it appears, made a special record of Jefferson's table-talk.

AMONG Mr. Heinemann's announcements is the publication in book form of Mr. Pinero's play 'His House in Order,' which may be regarded as the chief dramatic success of the year.

MISCELLANEA.

ROBERT OWEN AS LECTURER.

5, Oak Grove, Cricklewood, N.W.

IT is timely, now Mr. Podmore's 'Robert Owen' is receiving so much worthy attention, to come upon one of the original advertisements issued by the philanthropist to call people to his lectures. It reads as follows:—

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Attend Mr. Owen's Lectures, delivered every Sunday Morning, at 11 o'clock, at No 2 Leicester-place, Leicester-square, and judge for yourselves of the principles on which Mr. Owen proposes to found an entire New State of Society, in which Truth will be substituted for Religion, beneficial realities for injurious mysteries and ceremonies; knowledge for ignorance; riches for poverty; universal charity, kind feelings, and union, for discord, evil passions, unkind feelings and uncharitableness. You who wish to avoid Want, or fear of Want, and to prevent the longer existence of the cut-throat work that now pervades all ranks of Society, if you cannot attend the Lectures, read and study them, and then judge for yourselves of the practicability of Owen's principles of Society; you will then be convinced that want, or the fear of it, can be easily banished from the earth.

Owen's Lectures are published weekly by Strange, Paternoster-row; and H. Hetherington, No. 13 King's-gate-street, Holborn, in Numbers, price 3d. each; and to be had of every Bookseller.

This was sent through the twopenny post to my father (Griffith Humphreys) as a cutting from a newspaper, with this MS. note heading it:—

Thursday.

A Meeting this Evening at 2 Leicester-place; and with this other note at the foot:—

Subscribe a trifle towards founding a school in which truth shall be substituted for religion.

The sheet has been carefully hoarded up among my father's letters, which by chance I am now going through; but unluckily he who pinned the advertisement on did not add from what paper it had been cut, nor the date of it. Neither does the post-mark help. It is too blurred to be read. However, 1829 is given by the 'D.N.B.' as the year in which Owen was delivering Sunday lectures; and though the premises are mentioned, not as Leicester Place, but as the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton Buildings, and later as another Institute in Burton Street, a frequent shifting from hall to hall is quite conceivable as necessary policy, and the date of one of the late twenties may be accepted.

JENNETT HUMPHREYS.

SHAKSPEARE AND JOHN O' COMBE.

Ealing, W.

REMEMBERING the savage epitaph which Shakspeare is said to have written on John o' Combe, and that Thomas Quiney, of Stratford, married Judith Shakspeare, I thought that perhaps you might be willing to find a corner for what follows:—

To the Right Reverend Father in God Steven, Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chancellor of England (1553-1555).

The complaint of Adryan Quynye, of Stretford upon Haven, Merce.—The complainant is seized in fee of one tenement called Barlands Howse, with one garden, one orchard, and one barn, in Stretford. Diverse evidences and writings relating to this estate have come into the hands of one John Combes (sometimes written John a' Combes), of Stratford, gentleman, who by means thereof doth make and convey sundry estates secretly of the premises, to the disherison of your said Orator. Prays relief in the usual form.—Record Office, Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 1373.

MARK W. BULLEN.

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CATALOGUES	346
CHAPMAN & WINDUS	318
CONSTABLE & CO.	348
DENT	347
EDUCATIONAL	324
HEINEMANN	317
HODDER & STOUGHTON	319
HURST AND BLACKETT	320, 321
INSURANCE COMPANIES	324
LOCKWOOD & SON	346
MACMILLAN & CO.	345
METHUEN & CO.	324
MISCELLANEOUS	323
NEWSPAPER AGENTS	318
NOTES AND QUERIES	318
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS	346
RICHARDS	317
SALES BY AUCTION	318
SITUATIONS VACANT	318
SITUATIONS WANTED	317
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	318

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